HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FIREOZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 262- BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		
13 ,,	RANCHI	NALDERAx	11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK		15,993
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,602
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		10,902
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,568
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,227
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	16,619
1927			11,089
1 Jan.	RANPURA		
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	16,585
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		20,847
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	11,431
29 ,,	RANCHI		10,940
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	16,657
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		20,830
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	16,609
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		10,918
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,619
12 ,,	RANPURA		15 993
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16585
23 ,,	CHINAq		0,602
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		7,9.2
2 April	NARKUNDAx		11,430
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,227
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		16,650
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,602
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		16,500
7 May	RAWALPINDI		20,847
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	16,619
21 ,,	RANPURA		10,941
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	16,485
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		20,837
			11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

qi extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7.888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA		China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA		At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is t make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADHNAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	29th Oct.	10th Nov
Celebes Maru ..	7th Nov.	14th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Bonco Maru ..	23rd ,,	7th Dec
Indo Maru ..	29th ,,	13th ,,

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P O. Box No. 358.
Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
5th Nov.	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi
6th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
8th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
10th ,,	KARAGOLA	..	East & South Africa.
10th ,,	BARALA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
LAHORE
ESTABLISHED 1896.

THE LEADING INDIGENOUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE EAST.
CHAIRMAN:—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL.
SPECIALITIES OF THE "BHARAT."

1. The oldest and up-to-date purely Indian Life Office.
2. "Bharat" has stood the Test of Time.
3. Promptness in settlement of claims a speciality and the secret of its popularity.
4. Management easily accessible, courteous and sympathetic.
5. Policies under all up-to-date schemes to suit all pockets issued.
6. Business rapidly and enormously increasing from year to year.
7. Highest Bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand on the Face Value of the Policies declared for the quinquennium ending 31.12.23.
8. Female lives insured.
9. Reduction in premium for Policies taken for charitable purpose also.
10. Mortality experience highly satisfactory.
11. Position of the Company full secured and sound. Funds partially invested in the Industrial development of India.
12. Investment in Government Securities upto end of June 1926 15 lacs against 9 lacs upto end of December 1925.
13. Landed property greatly appreciated in value, which provides a substantial, solid and silent reserve to Policy Holders.
14. "Bharat" is in the real sense the only Indian Company which you can call your own and which you must patronize.

For particulars apply to:—
Branch Secretaries or Head Office,
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
General Manager.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Modern India's Products
FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY
Telephone: 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle
BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Moffusil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agents: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities bows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co. *Secretaries and Managers.*

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street: CALCUTTA. Or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineers' Class. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus.
A ... R3863

WANTED—Experienced SUB-EDITORS for a Muslim English Daily in U.P. State minimum salary acceptable. Apply with testimonials to THE EDITOR, Aligarh Mail, Aligarh 27613

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and Commission Basis. See personally between 9 and 11 a.m. on working days Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3912

WANTED—A Gujrathi Hindu GRADUATE as Posting and Despatch Clerk in a trading firm in Hornby Road. Salary Rs. 70 to 80 per month. Time of attendance office hours from 10-30 a.m. Apply with details of experience to Box No. 1251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3914

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, TEACHERS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: For terms apply with anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R3899

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 80' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
R3882.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

FINANCIAL.

LOAN against moveable and immoveable property Personal security, or Hundi. Apply to SHANTARAM K. KATVI, Katvi House, Kumbhar Tookada, Bhuleshwar Bombay 4.
R R3910

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOLE AGENCIES for sewing mechines available for the C.P., C. I. and Rajputana, The Punjab, U. P., Behar and Bengal, only financially strong should apply Box No. 1850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T. R3913

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferrably Sikh, well qualified and exprienced. Ordinary grade 300-20-500. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee. Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH.
Honorary Secretary,
Kh. College, Lyallpur
27615.

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER to look after Contractor's locomotives, pumps and other machinery. Apply
HINDUSTAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Bikrampur via Itarsi.
R3915

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the preparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on Tuesday, the 9th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (On account of Council Elections) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th October, 1926.
27602

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE SWADESHI MATCH MFG. CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the above named Company will be held at Mohammedi House, 34-38, Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, Accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof and of the cash balance if any in the hands of the Liquidator shall be disposed of.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1926.

S. A. KAYUM,
Liquidator.
27620

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2689 of 1925.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., a firm, doing business in Bombay at Apollo Street, within the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Messrs. DESAI AND VAZIRBHAI, a firm, till lately carrying on business in Bombay, as Merchants and Commission Agents at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) A. V. ESUF and
(2) DOLATRAM JIVANRAM, partners in the abovenamed defendant firm.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 5,924-9-0 and further interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 4,468-10-0 from 1st of January, 1925, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent., you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 16th day of November, 1926, at quarter past 11 O'Clock Standard Time in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs at the final disposal of the suit and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence

The 16th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27623

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liability continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, if any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED at Dwarka on the 15th instant. The Baroda Government is arranging with Shipping Companies for steamers to touch regularly at Port Okha, which is a few miles from Dwarka.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.
Baroda, 3rd Nov., 1926.
27621

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc., bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

To quickly get rid of BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
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Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
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Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 6,00,000

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Four Humorous Hurricanes
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A thrill-a-Minute, Laugh-a-Second Two Reel Comedy.
Ben Turpin Dares You to Stay Serious when You See him in 'The Dare Devil.'
HARRY LANGDON
IN
SHANGHAIED LOVERS'
For Permanent Waves of Fun and Boatloads of Laughter.
OUR GANG
IN
"YOUNG SHERLUCK"
A Two-Reel Comedy of Chuckles
STAN LAUREL
IN
"SMITHY"
The King of Travesty in His Latest Two-Reel Laughter Riot.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE,
TIME: 6, 8, 10 P.M. Matinee at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK
DIWALI WEEK
Imperial Film Co.'s Super Production
BIRD OF PREY
OR
PYARI MAMTA.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
Presents TO-DAY and DIVALI WEEK
KOHINOOR'S STIRRING INDIAN SOCIAL DRAMA—
'KULIN KANTA'
featuring
Miss YEKBAL, Miss MOTI, Miss JAMNA.
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Sat., Sun. & "DIWALI" Holidays At 3 P.M.
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Appar	Vallabhacharya
Nanda	Dayananda
Kabir & Nanak	Chaitanya
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on 11 April, 2017

THE WEATHER.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 3nd November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.979 inches (.063 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .082 " (.083 above normal,
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.015
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degree
" (wet bulb) " 69.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees (1.4 above normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.9 degrees (1.5 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 "
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N E
Velocity " " 9 mour per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10)

SERVATION RECORDED AT 8 HRS ON WEDNESDAY THE NOVEMBER 3 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	annul Normal
Baluchistan ..					
Quetta	0	0	0		9.70
Punjab—					
Multan	0		0		7.5
Rawalpindi	0	0	0		34.77
Lahore	0	0	0		19.62
Hissar	0	6	0		14.47
Ambala	0	0.05	—0. 5		30.49
Delhi	0	0.02			26.84
United Provinces					
Agra		0.02	—0.02		26.90
Mainpuri		0.04			27.07
Jhansi					36.17
Cawnpore	0	0.04	0.04		35.92
Allahabad	0	0.02	—0.02		39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0	0	0		3.68
Karachi	0	0	0		7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	0	0	0		11.79
Ajmer	0	0.02	0.02		20.65
Jaipur	0	1	0		24.21
Kotah	0	0	0		28.23
Mount Abu					60.76
Kathiawar— ..					
Bhuj	0	0	0		14.39
Dwaraka					13.52
Veraval	0	0	0		18.80
Rajkot	0	0	0		26.29
Bhavnagar	0	0	0		21.20
Surat	0	0	0		40.97
Ahmedabad	0	0	0		28.83
Deesa	0	0	0		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	0	0	0		29.20
Indore	0	0.02	—0.02		33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..					55.11
Saugor	0	0	0		44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0	0.02	—0.02		48.83
Khandwa	0	0.02	—0.02		29.63
Akola	0	0.03	—0.03		31.35
Amraoti	0	2.02	—0.02		38.05
Nagpur	0	0.07	—0.07		48.97
Chanda	0	0.10	—0.10		51.97
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0	0.06	—0.06		60.83
Ratnagiri	0	0.12	—0.12		09.98
Mormugao ..	0	20.13	—1.18		22.23
Karwar ..	53.46	46.04	+1.39		22.35
Bombay Deccan	25.95	27.71	—8.83		70.63
Malegaon	30.63	28.64	+0.2		99.98
Ahmednagar	21.47	20.97	—5.89		94.95
Poona	44.72	44.76	—2.18		20.12
Sholapur	42.41	47.84			
Bijapur ..	43.83	46.67	+0.63		27.11
Belgaum ..			15.64		28.45
Hyderabad—	69.55	68.99	+0.6		20.90
Aurangabad ..	112.38	97.31	14.05		50.15
Nizamabad	89.15	89.58			
Indur	99.20	114.03	—4.		27.53
Hyderabad ..			—2.1		40.08
Malabar—	15.84	19.45	+0.03		
Mangalore ..	16.93	24.00	—1.54		32.27
Calicut ..	25.76	25.93	—2.51		
Cochin ..	23.38	17.12	+4.9		125.68
Trivandrum	14.16	43.43	05		117.16
Ceylon- Colombo	47.80	24.80	+3.32		114.51
MadrasExduding	28.01	36.7	—7.0		64.51
Malabar&Mysore	29.13	27.55	10.9		84.10
Masulipatam					
Bellary					
Cuddapah ..					
Madras ..	2.16	17.40	114.19	18524	41.59
Bangalore ..		112.78	97.59	16·44	20.51
Coimbatore		116.39	85.59	—2.74	31.23
Trichinopoly	0.06	102.79	39.25	16.72	50.74
Negapatam ..	2805	36.84	34.73	+9.26	54.98

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 3rd November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hrs.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala. Temperature was not far from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was belwo normal in the central parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over east Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and south west Rajputana, and in defect in north Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind, while the minimum was locally in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in west Kathiawar and in defect in the rest of the division. Minimum temperature was below normal in parts of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Night temperature was appreciably below normal throughout the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was locally above normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 89.8 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 73.9 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad: Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded over the Bombay Deccan. The air is much drier than usual. Night temperature was markedly below normal over most of the division.

General Remarks.—The north-east monsoon continues active in the south of the Peninsula and has caused nearly general rain fall in southeast Madras and local falls in south Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Trivandrum 0.55 inches, Madras 0.21 inches, Coimbatore 0.69 inches and Negapatam 0.82 inches. Weather remains dry elsewhere.

Forecast.—No large change.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, November 3.

S.S. "Cape Ortegal," Capt. MacMaster, from Calcutta.

S. S. "British Fern," Capt. Davis, from Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, November 4.

S.S. "Sirsa," Capt. Mann for Rangoon.
S. S. "India," Capt. Gavi for Genoa.
S. S. "Homstead," Capt. Chapman, for Karachi.
S S. "Homstead," Capt. Chapman, for Calcutta.
S. S. "Maur," Capt. Rawland, for Bangkok.
S. S. "Manora," Capt. Hudson for London.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, November 4.

BOMBAY, November 3.

Steamer "Barala" for Busreh.
Steamer "Cape Ortegal" for Rangoon.
Steamer "British Fern," for Abadan.

S. S. "Cape Ortegal."—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Cape Ortegal," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. "British Fern".—The S. W. Coy.'s steamer "British Fern," arrived in harbour yesteday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. "Sirsa,"—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Sirsa," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. "India."—The Maritima Italiana steamer "India," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Jalavihar."—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Jalavihar," will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. "Homestead."—The Volkart Bros.'s steamer "Homestead," will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Maur".—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "Maur," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Manora".—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Manora," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 3

JUTE.

Albion ..	496	Howrah ..	42/4
Alliance ..	508	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	637
Anglo-India	396	Kankanarrah	504
Auckland ..	275	Kelvin ..	815
Barnagore ..	198	Khardah ..	480
Bally ..	205	Kinnison	1,000
Birla ..	9/12	Lansdowne	283
Belvedere ..	548	Lawrence ..	605
Budge-Budge	500	Lothian ..	469
Caledonian ..	550	Naihati ..	477
Chapdani ..	153	National	31/8
Clive ..	37/4	New Central	583
Craig ..	4/8	Northbrook	53/8
Cheviot ..	298	Nudea ..	47
Dalhousie ..	435	Orient ..	246
Delta ..	548	Presidency ..	8/6
Empire ..	57/8	Reliance ..	68/8
Fort Gloster	809	Soorah ..	27
Fort William	300	Standard ..	472
Gondalpara..	970	Union ..	570
Gourepore	700	Waverly ..	7
Hukumchand	13	HESSIAN ..	15
Hooghly ..	78	JUTE ..	57/12

COTTON.

Agra United	/10	Dunbar	142
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	22/10	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur	17/8	Neetooria ..	..
Gusick &		New Kendah	..
Musalia ..	10/12	Ranegunge	31/12
Katras Jherriah	15/8	Samla Kendra	9/10

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	..	Marshalls	3/12
B.I. " D.	..	Madon Theatres	..
Burma Corp	..	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1460
I.I. Still ..	6/6	" Conty.	355

Remarks:—

Jute shares opened quiet closing strong. Government securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/7., 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/8 4 per cent. New Loan (1950-70) 89/4. The market will remain closed from the 4th inst. to the 7th inst on account of "Diwali holidays."

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The third session of the Bombay Presidency Headmasters' and Secondary Teachers' Conference will be held at Poona, from the 12th to 16th inst. The following is a summary of programme:

Friday, 12th inst:—5-30 p.m. A lecture By Mr. P. A. Inamdar, M. A. B. Sc. Vidyadhikari Aundh State, on "The value of Handi-crafts in Primary Schools."

Saturday, (13th inst.):—8-30 a.m. Opening of the Educational Exhibition at the Nana Wada of the New English School; (2) 3 p.m. First Sitting of the Conference at the N. M. Vidalaya High School, (a) Welcome address by Dr. R. P. Parajpye, (b) Formal Election of the President, (c) Presidential Address by Prof. P. Seshadri, and (d) Formation of the Subjects Committee: (3) 8 p.m. Meeting of the Subjects Committee at the N. M. Vidalaya.

Sunday, (14th inst.):—7-30 a.m. Demonstration lessons. (2) 9-30 a.m. A paper by Mr. V. G. Ranade, M.A., Secretary K. E. Society, Roha-on 'The Place of Industrial Arts class demonstration; (3) 1.30 p.m. at the S. L. Examination. with Second sitting of the Conference at the N. M. Vidyalaya. Passing of Resolutions; (4) 7 p.m. A Lantern Lecture by Mr. V. S Toro, Inspector of Visual Instruction; (5) 9 p.m. Meeting of the Subjects Committee (if necessary).

Monday, (15th inst.):—7-30 a.m. Demonstration lessons, (2) 9-30 a.m. Reading of Papers; (3) 1-30 p.m. Third sitting of the Conference at the N. M. Vidyalaya; (a) Passing of the remaining resolutions; (b) Concluding remarks of the President; (c) A vote of thanks; (4) 5-30 p.m. A Paper by Mr. R. V. Parulekar M.A., T. D. (London) Head-master High School, Malavan, on 'The Methods of Inspection'; (5)9 p.m. A Demonstration of Projecting Lanterns etc.

Tuesday, (16th inst.):—Visit to Local Educational Institutions.

PILOT VINCENT IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Pilot Vincent left Kobin about noon, and alighted on a creek at Onkey Point at about 2 p.m. accompanied by a Burmese clerk whom he carried from there to help him with the language on the way. During to-day's three hours flight the aviator had two forced landing, once near Elephant Point but managed somehow and alighted here safely. Though he was ill-clad and without shoes, the aviator looked cheerful but his plane looked weather-beaten. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press Pilot Nevil Vincent narrated an interesting story full of events and adventures and a series of mishaps.—A. P.

MISHAPS ON THE WAY.

Vincent was detained by heavy rains and bad weather. He made several attempts to fly but finding the machine water logged, he dropped the mechanic Bishop and continued his fight alone. He reached Mergui on the 23rd, deft the same afternoon, but had to come back owing to the burst of the water pipe. He reached Tavoy on the 25th, and amherst on the 26th, where after taking in petrol he left for Rangoon but after a flight of thirty miles the machine began to leak oil. So he decided to cut across the gulf of Martaban instead of following the coast line. When he was four miles from Martaban Coast, he was forced to alight on the water. He swam to the shore where he sent out two notes to the officials asking for oil. He lived in a Burmese fisherman's hut, and with the help of the villagers he managed to drag the machine to the shore when he noticed that his clothes and money had all been stolen and his things scattered inside the plane and some perts broken.

While living at the fisherman's hut, Mr. Wilson formerly a sergeant in the Supply and Transport Department but now a farmer, appeared there having heard of Vincent through the villagers. Wilson took Vincent to his house in Kawa. From there they rode to Thongwa where they met the police inspector who informed Vincent that the Mobil oil he had asked for had been despatched from Rangoon. Vincent and Wilson rode back and then by a sampan Vincent got back to his seaplane and there he met Maung Pe Maung, Treasury Officer, with all the necessaries he had asked for.

MISHAP ON THE WAY.

He resumed his flight yesterday morning but after proceeding five miles he had to turn back as the radiator burst which however he managed to mend by glue used in the country crafts. He made several attempts to fly but his machine began to give him trouble in different ways. Ultimately he left the place at noon and after two forced landings he arrived here about 2 p.m. Vincent said that although he had experience of flying in different countries he had never encountered such bad weather and it was his first visit to Burma. In spite of all the mishaps he appeared calm and cheerful but felt sorry for the loss of his money, shoes and clothes. He intends leaving on the 4th for Singapore by boat to fetch another plane.—A. P.

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Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

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GOVT. ASTROLOGER

Pdt., K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S MAHAMAVA TALISMAN

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The CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—STATISTICAL POSITION CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY:—NARROW MARKET—STEADY.

Private cable advices:—

Liverpool: General rains Texas.

Liverpool: Have received cables from America, all to the following effect. "Holding pools expected to be successful."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Yesterday New York market was closed. New Orleans cotton market opened firm but closed weak at an advance of 5 to 7 points. The Liverpool cotton market opened 3 points higher and closed at an advance of 7 to 8 points on better feeling.

American Cotton Statistics for week ending 29th Oct. read as under:—

	this week	this season	last season
Into sight	1230000	6652000	6533000
Port Receipts	546000	4629000	3598000
Exports from U.S.A.:—			
To Great Britain	49000	548000	564000
To Continent	122000	1454000	1345000
To Japan etc	50000	308000	282000
Total	221000	2310000	2191000
Visible Supply:			
Ports American		2,382,000	1,367,000
Interior towns		1,162,000	1,510,000
Europe		1,545,000	1,280,000
Total		5,089,000	4,157,000

World's Spinners takings of American cotton during the last week were 449,000 bales. Total this season upto 29th ultimo is 3,833,000 against last season 3,516,000 bales

The above figures do not show any strength and stocks are becoming heavier except the interior towns of America.

Spinner's takings show an increase of about three and a half lakhs of bales, but looking to the low price of cotton, the situation does not count much.

The only strengthing point in favour of prices improving at the moment is only the formations of big pools to hold cotton. It is now believed that these formations are likely to be successful, but we do not understand how in face of a huge supply, they will be useful in advancing prices over 14 cents. The immediate effect so far we notice that the sentiment is changed which may drive prices higher in the near future. With this view we advise purchases in weak markets only as a scalping business.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following better Liverpool advices the Marwari Bazar opened for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 257 and after declining one rupee, steadily kept on improving till it reached Rs. 259/8 on scattered buying by local merchants and commission houses buying. The market closed steady as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach Apl-May	257	259½	256	259
Oomra Dec-Jan.	243	245½	242½	245
March	241	244	239½	244
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	209½	211½	209	211
March	210½	211½	210	211

SEWRI.

Sampin closed to-day at Yen 175.10 180.90 and 182.90 for November, February and May deliveries; at a decline of 1.80, 70 and .60 points respectively. Liverpool market opened 3 points lower. Our market opened easy at 258 for Broach but gradually improved and finally closed.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach Apl-May	258	258½	258	258½
Oomra Dec-Jan.	244	244	243	243½
March	243	244½	243	244½
Bengal Dec/Jan.	212	212	210	210½
March	210	212	210	211½

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 3, 1926

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh		1,797	5,410
Central India		6,273	8,581
Barsi and Nagar		440	1,357
Hyderabad-Gaorani		110	201
Berar		1.728	4,431
Central Provinces		616	2,033
Total Oomras		10,964	23,013
Dholera		2,519	8,657
N.W. Provinces	250	2,692	13,177
Rajputana		5,493	1,850
Sind-Punjab		2,920	6,900
Broach		77	2
Coompta & Dharwar		5,553	11,265
Westerns-Northerns		6,861	5,226
Cocoanada		202	1,290
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,201	6,214
Persian		1,879	1,035
American	482	16,602	138
Egyptian and African	1,395	13,403	18,926
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	2,127	73,365	94,693

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to 21st. Oct. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	905	39,382	59,901
Japan & China	8,117	14,303	43,163
Coast Ports		2,070	3,794
Up-country by Rail.		17,812	1 030
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		810	9,129
Total	9,022	74,377	1,17,017

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS.

Spot	12.85 closed.
Dec.	12.57 closed.
Jan.	12.67 closed
Mar.	12.92 closed.
May	13.15 closed.
July	13.38 closed.

American sales	7,000
Export and Import	500
E Indian sales	500

U. S. A. Port Receipts closed.
Expport G. Britain closed.
Export Continent closed.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

Spot	12.68	—	12.73	+.05
Jan.	12.74	12.88	12.79	+.05
Mar.	12.88	13.04	12.95	+.07
Mar.	6.91	6.94	6.99	+.08
Apl.	6.93	—	7.01	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Spot	7.04	—	7.02	—.2
Nov.	6.75	—	6.82	+.07
Dec.	6.78	—	6.86	+.08
Jan.	6.84	6.88	6.92	+.08
Feb.	6.86	—	6.94	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 1st Nov.	Opening 2nd Nov.	Closing 2nd Nov.	Difference
Spot	7.04	...	7.02	—.02
Nov.	6.75	...	6.82	+.07
Dec.	6.78	...	6.86	+.08
Jan.		6.84	6.88	6.92	+.08
Feb.	6.86	...	6.94	+.08
Mar.	6.91	6.94	6.99	+.08
Apl.	6.93	...	7.01	+.08
May	7.00	...	7.08	+.08
June	7.02	7.04	7.10	+.08
July	7.08	...	7.15	+.07
Aug.	7.11	7.10	7.18	+.07
Sept.	7.14	...	7.21	+.07
Oct.	7.18	...	7.25	+.07
Nov.	7.18	7.21	7.26	+.07

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIAN & INDIAN

ON 2-11-26.

Egyptian	Opening	Closing.
Spot	.....	13.05—.25
November	.....	13.40+.18
December	.....	13.25+.08
January	13.05	13.10—.02
February	.....	13.07—.04
March	.....	13.05—.05
April	.....	13.03—.05
May	.....	13.01—.06
June	.....	12.99—.07
July	.....	12.97—.08
August	.....	12.95—.08
September	.....	13.05—.08
October	.....	13.20—.08
November	.....	13.10—.10

Indian Cotton	Closing.
Sind Good	4.90
Sind F. Good	5.20
Sind Fine	5.50
Bengal Good	5.00
Bengal F Good	5.30
Bengal Fine	5.60
Oomra Good	5.75
Oomra F Good	6.05
Oomra Fine	6.35
Broach Good	5.60
Broach F Good	6.00
Broach Fine	6.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.W

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Price.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. 55|6 Jan|Feb shipment Sellers

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1|2 lb. 56|6 Jan|Feb shipment sellers.

Market: Dull

Wheat Australian 58|- Jan|Feb shipmnt Sellers.

Market: Steady

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 60|- Nov|Dec sellers

Wheat choice White Karachi 58|6 Oct. Nov shipment Liverpool sellers

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Rate

Linseed Calcutta £17:7:6 Nov|Dec shipment sellers

Linseed Calcutta £ 76:10:0 Apl|May shipment sellers

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Price.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 30|6 December delivery Paid and Buyers

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 30|6 Jan|Apl delivery Paid

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

B. C. RATE.
Bank's selling T. T. 1|5 25|32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 15th Nov.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 January/February.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling T. T. 278 1¼.
Bank's buying T T 276 1/2
Bank's buying D. D. 275 1¾.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 270 1¾.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D D 1060.
Bank's buying D D 1140.
Bank's buying 3 mos 1155.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling D D 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 3|4.
HONG-KONG.
Bank's selling D D 131 3/4.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's selling D D 166.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.
JAVA.
Bank's selling D. D. 89 5|8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.84 5/8 2nd inst.
London—Japan 2/0 9/32 2nd inst.
London—Paris 152.00 2nd inst.
London—Belgium 34.84 2nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 2nd inst.
London—Italy 113.00 2nd inst.
London—Prague 164.00 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1050
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	131 1/4
Shanghai	166
Japan	135 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market steady. — .....

LONDON EXCHANGE.

To-day's Rate

T. T. Berlin on London 20.37-1|4—3|4.
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.11-3|4 plus 1|8
T. T. Brussels on London 34.86
T. T. Madrid on London Unquoted
T. T. Milan on London Unquoted.
T. T. Berne on London 25.13 plus .01
T. T. Paris on London Unquoted

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Gold £4/4/11½ 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 24 15/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 2nd inst
Silver New York Ready 53 5/8 cts. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent. 2nd inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent 2nd inst.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent 3 mos 2 per cent 6 mos. 3 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Rate

Bank bills 3 mons .... 4-25|32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7|8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3|4 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Sovereigns ready 13/9/0.
Sovereigns forward 13/9/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar silver ready Rs. 57/0/0.
Bar silver 1st settlment Rs. 66/12/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 55/9/0.

London, Nov. 2.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2
Silver ready d. 24/15.
Silver forward d. 24/9
TONE OF SILVER.

Very quiet. Holiday in America. No more silver available shipment this week. Although fairly steady think some fall possible.

READY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 3. Ready.
Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandesh	190/225
Akola/Khamgaon	215/240
Nagpur	235/270
Jalna/Aurangabad	200/230
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	225/250
Bijapur	225/245
Bagalkot	250/260
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	290/320

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 3. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov 3. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1-3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		75 4 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Kogen Brass Metal	3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Koger Brass	1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1½ to 1¾ to 2	57 12 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	58 4 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	57 12 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Ready:—21/8/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/8/3, at 6 p.m. 21/8/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/8/3, at 6 p.m. 21/8/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 0/1/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/1/9.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 3

Ready:—57/2.
Vaida Kartak.—Opening 57/0, lowest 56/11, at 6 p.m. 56/13.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 55/12, lowest 55/8, at 6 p.m. 55/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Tartak:—Opening 1/8/0
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/13/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 3

To-day the silver market ruled easy on general selling and some Japanese Banks also sold. The market closed easy.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Price.

Silver business small, market quiet.
Spot .... 24-15|16
Forward .... 24-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Price.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .... £4: 4: 11-1|2

London, Nov. 2.
To-day's Rate

Interest Day to Day Loans .... 4-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's market loans 4 per cent.

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

There was practically little business in both Linseed and Wheat market and prices did not move either way. The rates at the close were as under.—

Linseed May	Rs. 8-13.0
Wheat January	Rs. 8- 0-0
Wheat May	Rs. 7- 7-0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st October 1926.—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc		18,20,72,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,40,28,000
		23,29,00,000
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		3,84,87,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		3,16,25,000
Bills Discounted		1,41,29,000
Bank Premises		56,05,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		2,06,80,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.		12,23,74,000
		23,29,00,000

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	2nd Nov. 1926	1925	Difference
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
RECEIPTS th Oct, to 1st Nov.	2056	7536	—5230
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	71238	93674	—22463
SHIPMENTS 29th Oct. to 1st Nov			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	..	4040	4040
China, Japan and Coast Ports	410	5915	5595
Total	410	9955	—9545
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.			
United Kingdom	215	6015	—5800
Continent	39.66	57876	—18710
China	700	610	+90
Japan	13603	48468	—34865
Coast Ports	2480	3794	—1314
U. S. A.	1	50	—49
Total	55165	116813	—60648
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR Europe	1963	1532	+431
China, Japan & Coast Ports	2000	3200	—1200

ATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 22nd Oct, 1st Sept. to 22nd Oct.

	1925	1925	1926	1925.
Madras	1435	3138	40270*	58399
Bombay	148	2123	6497	13883
Sind	..	696	790	2041
Bengal	186	100	1633	557
U. P.	1797	6468	4393	13681
Punjab	..	7343	578	16941*
C. P.	..	135	..	35
Berar	..	61	..	64
N.W. F Provinces	..	..	..	..
Ajmer- Merwara	52	418	471	650
Burma (a)	143	180	143	681
Jodhpur State	9	nil	160	nil
	6230	12718	45749	69988

*Adjus'ed (a) ot 8th at

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd Nov. 1926.

RECEIPTS
Week ending 23rd Oct.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	90	190
Bombay*	4080	12632
Karachi	330	6070
Madras	1148	2604
Rangoon	Nil (a)	..
Tuticorin	638	622
Total	6286	22138

EXPORTS
Week ending 23rd Oct.

	1926. Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta	325	il
Bombay*	1192	7276
Karachi,	1323	3506
Madras	2884	2643
Rangoon	10,	543
Tuticorin	..	3087
Total	5835	17055

RECEIPTS
1st Sept. to 23rd Oct.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	3947	276
Bombay*	66263	77757
Karachi	7694	10239
Madras	22884	27978
Rangoon	51(a)	..
Tuticorin	3759	9361
Total	104594	134099

EXPORTS
1st to Sept 23rd Oct.

	1926	1925
Calcutta	6632	5538
Bombay*	52331	96079
Karachi	47304	26544
Madras	11743	17253
Rangoon	426	2010
Tuticorin	8761	38238
Total	127297	185862

(a) to 16th Oct.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 1st Nov. 1926	1925	1st Sept. to 1st Nov 1926	1925
43	72	2722	2370

EXPORTS from KARACHI
Week ending 19th Oct,

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	1140	2304
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	Nil	409
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	1140	2713

1st Sept to 19th Oct.

	*1926	1925
United Kingdom	2313	1429
Continent	39475	22255
China	500	..
Japan	968	226
Bombay (a)	1959	2210
U. S. A.	376	600
	45781	26720

*Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 3

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
Textile	Per lb. 0 11 9
Century	,, 0 11 3
Jacob	,, 0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,, 0 11 0
Elphinstone	,, 0 11 0
Apollo	,, 0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—	
Standard Mill	Per lb. 0 15 6
Century 91½-92½	,, 0 15 0
Century 6404.8705	,, 0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	,, 1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,, 1 0 0
Phoenix	,, 0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,, 0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,, 0 15 0
Kalamardan	,, 0 15 0
Daud Sahib	,, 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 0 15 9
Hindustani Mill	,, 0 15 6
David Mill	,, 0 15 6
Appolo	,, 0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	,, 0 15 0
Gold Mohor	,, 0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,, 0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	,, 0 14 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,, 0 14 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,, 0 14 6
Sakuntala	,, 0 14 3
Sundari Brand	,, 0 14 0
Globe	,, 0 14 0
Rachael	,, 0 14 0
Palkhi	,, 0 14 0
Maher	,, 0 14 0
LEPAD.—	.....
Spring	,, 0 14 6
Textile	,, 0 14 6
Century	,, 0 14 0
Maher	,, 0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	Per lb. 1 1 0
Jacob	,, 1 0 0
Century	,, 1 0 6
Mun Mills	,, 1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	,, 1 0 0
Century	,, 0 15 3
Jacob	,, 0 15 0
Mun Mills	,, 1 0 0
1386 Tata	,, 2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece 4 0 0
Jamshed	,, 4 0 0
Century	,, 4 6 0
Pearl Pebaney	,, 4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,, 4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	,, 11 0 0
2020 Jacob	,, 5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,, 8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,, 5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebancy	,, 7 10 0
Hindustan	,, 8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,, 6 14 0
SALITA:—	
Century	Per lb. 0 14 6
Textile	,, 0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,, 0 15 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:	
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece 2 6 0
777 Crescent	,, 2 4 0
Apollo David	,, 2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12.13.14:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 2 0
Great	,, 1 2 0
Phoenix	,, 1 2 0
Kohinoor	,, 1 2 6
Tata	,, 1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—	
Hindustan	Per lb. 3 15 6
David	,, 1 0 0
Mahel	,, 1 0 0

Remark:—The Association will remain closes for two days Thursday and Friday on account of Diwali Holidays.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of October 21, due at 3 a.m.

Members of the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha," Bombay, stage "Galawa" in Tamil in aid of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, at 5 p.m.

Election meeting at Parel Village, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. Kher, Khare, Dr Deshmukh and others).

Mr. Jayakar's reply to Mr. Satyamurthi, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6.30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

Kalichandas: Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, November 5.

S. S. "Ranchi" with mails of October 21 due at 3 a.m.

Diwali: Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, November 6.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m.

Election meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m., Mr. Jinnah presiding. (Speakers: Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. J. Dwarkadas).

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1983.

SUNDAY, November 7.

Gathering in honour of Sir P. Thakurdas, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 10.

Garden party to meet Sir P. Thakurdas, Chaupatty Bandstand 5.30 p.m.

SAWANTVADI HIGH SCHOOL.

The first social gathering of the past and present students of the Sawantvadi High School will take place on Sunday (7th Nov.) in the High School premises.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Thursday) from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 6.45 to 8 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Girl Guides Association Bombay, will be held in the Town Hall on Monday (the 29th inst.) at 6.30 p.m. All those interested in are invited to attend.

UNEMPLOYMENT—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Precious Cinema Hall on Sunday (7th instant) at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta will speak on "Unemployment —its Causes and Remedy."

ANCIENT IDEALS IN INDIAN ART.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, Mr. Fyzee Rahamin, will deliver a public lecture on "The Ancient Ideals in Indian Art" at 8.45 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Saraswat colony, Santa Cruz. The lecture will be illustrted by magic lantern slides. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

DATE MEMORIAL CUP MATCH.

A special cricket match has been arranged, to be played during the Divali holidays, at Parel, on Thursday and Friday (the 4th and 5th instant) between the Chittaranjan Samaj, and the Parel Star Rising C. Club, to compete for the "Date Memorial Silver Cup" to be presented by Mr. N. G. Goraksha to the winners. Both the teams belong to the Pathare Kshatriya community of Parel to which the late Mr. Date belonged.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 7th Inst.) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in the Office of the Committee at No. 2, Ripon Road, Laxmi Buildings, near Parsi Statue, to adopt the Annual Report and Statements of Accounts for the year 1925-26 and to elect new Office-Bearers and members of the Managing Council for the year 1926-27.

MR SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE.

MR. JAYAKAR'S REPLY TO-DAY.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. in the Marwady Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will give a reply to the challenge of Mr. Satyamurti when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Mr. M. R. Jayakar will reply to Mr. Satyamurty's challenge.

NEXT SATURDAY'S MEETING

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Saturday, (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will address the meeting on the "Coming Elections."

IN HONOUR OF SIR P. THAKURDAS

GARDEN PARTY.

A garden party, for meeting Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will be held on Wednesday next (10th instant) at 5.30 p.m. at the Chaupatty Bandstand.

NEXT SUNDAY'S GATHERING.

A gathering will be held in honour of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas at the Moolji Jetha Market Hall on Sunday (7th instant) at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Saraff Association.

WHEN LOVERS FALL OUT.

SEQUEL TO A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT

A Christian Pedru Rebell was placed before Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, by Prosecuting Inspector Barodia on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to his former sweetheart Miss Isabel Vaz, by means of a pen-knife. It transpired that the parties were engaged to each other but the engagement fell through. The accused therefore, called over at the house of the complainant and demanded the return of his photograph but was treated with scant courtesy. Enraged at this treatment he took out a pen-knife and assaulted the complainant causing minor injuries. Having regard to the feelings of the parties more especially as the accused was now in a chastened mood and begged to be forgiven. His Worship allowed the case to be compounded on the accused giving Rs. 30 as compensation to the complainant and undertaking solemnly not to molest her in future.

CURE FOR BROKEN BONES.

A JAPANESE DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Broken bones can be cured through the use of a new glandular extract; that has already proved its usefulness in curing tetanus. This is the information from Japan where experiments have been in progress with the harmone of the parathyroids that was isolated last year by Prof. J. B. Collip of Canada. The harmone when injected or given by mouth induces an increased concentration of calcium and phosphorus in the blood serum. It was applied successfully to the cure or tetanus. A much wider utility for it is foreshadowed by the subsequent work of Dr. Ogawa. As bone is largely composed of calcium phosphate, a harmone which raises the concentration of this substance in the blood, might be expected to assist in bone formation. Rats with broken legs were found to produce twice as much new bone when fed with parathyroid glands, as when not so fed. The slowness of healing process in fracture seems to be largely due to the very small amount of calcium and phosphorus in the blood. The publication of the results in the case of human beings is awaited with great interest, for there is reason to believe that the administration of the parathyroid extract would not only hasten the healing of the fractures in the young, but might render it possible in old age.—"The Capital."

CUTTING OF WIFE'S NOSE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

The case in which one Ramdhaya, a "bhaya" was charged with cutting of his wife's nose with a pen-knife as a penalty for her infidelity was concluded in the Court of the 6th Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning. His Worship in reviewing the facts of the case, held that the charge could properly be dealt with by the Court of Sessions and committed the accused accordingly under Section 326.

STABBING IN COURT PRECINCTS.

One Ahmed Mahomed, a complainant in a case at the Girgaum Police Court, was knifed by the accused Mahomed Nabi as he was leaving the Court. It appears that the case was adjourned on Tuesday evening, and while the complainant was walking down the staircase, the accused came out of a victoria and struck the complainant in the open palm, with a pen-knife. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. Proceedings against the assailant are being instituted.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

An order for summons was obtained in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz by a Jewish lady Mrs. Ezekiel Gubbay, residing at Bellasis Road against a motor driver Ahmed Abdulla Rahim on a charge of causing grievous hurt by act endangering personal safety. The car driven by the accused, it is alleged, came from behind her as she was walking along Foras Road on July 22nd and threw her down, causing a fracture of one of the ribs and total loss of one eye. She had to be removed to the hospital and detained for treatment for some time. She prayed for summons against the accused and His Worship accordingly ordered summons to issue.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Gooch placed Fred Priestley, a European, manager of the Card, Clothing and Belting Co., Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday noon at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of rash and negligent driving. Mr. H. B. Spencer, the police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Sorab Kapadia appeared for the defence.

The prosecution alleged that on Wedtember 30 last at about 2-15 a.m. the accused was driving towards the Gaiety Cinema from the Light of Asia Restaurant, and while taking a turn to Cruickshank Road, he knocked down a man. Even after that the accused drove on without stopping in a very unsteady way. Sergeant Jones had seen him driving in an unsteady manner even before he entered the Restaurant. As soon as he (Mr. Jones) heard that a man had been knocked down by the accused's car, he repaired to the scene of the accident and found the injured man lying there. He followed the accused upto Malabar Hill but he could not trace him. He, therefore returned and removed the injured man to the Hospital.

As the Magistrate wanted to visit the scene of the accident before recording evidence, the case was postponed.

MUNICIPAL OFFICER'S CONDUCT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

Mr. P. N. Thakar, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, is conducting an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Bird, a test audit officer of the Bombay Municipality and two other employees, Mr. Kurup an encroachment officer and one Syed Hasam, of the same department on a charge of wrongfully confining one Gopal Menon, a coolie in the encroachment department.

It appears that Mr. Bird has been investigating the conduct of certain Municipal Officers, including that of Mr. Linnet. He accordingly, invited the complainant to come to inside his office for the purpose of taking down a statement for the purpose of the investigation. The complainant alleged that he was decoyed into the office and on the doors being closed by accused No. 3 a statement was extorted from him to which he affixed his signature.

Mr. Sophen for the complainant argued that the closing of the door from outside amounted to the offence of wrongful confinement especially as the 2nd accused warned the complainant that he would not be allowed to depart unless he made a statement. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, arguing for the defence, denied that the door was closed upon the complainant and upheld the right of Mr. Bird who was in the position of a master in regard to the complainant, to take down statements and conduct an investigation as directed by the Municipality. The Court is recording evidence, prior to issue of process.

PARTNER'S ALLEGED LAPSE

MAGISTRATE ORDERS ISSUE OF SUMMONS.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Jivachand Vajechand, a Jain residing at Sutar Bazar near Pydhownie filed information on Wednesday charging Chandoolal Somchand Patel with cheating, criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 7,000.

The complainant alleged that in November, 1923, he with the accused as a partner started business dealing in cotton yarn. The complainant was financing the business and the accused was to manage it and maintain accounts. According to that arrangement the complainant financed the concern to the extent of Rs. 6,902-10-3. The bales of cotton yarn were purchased out of that amount and the business was managed by the accused. In June, 1924 the complainant went to his native place owing to his wife's illness; and while there he received two letters from the accused assuring him that the business was progressing very well. He returned to Bombay in July 1924 and asked the accused to show him the accounts. The accused put him off on some pretext or the other for some time and finally absconded. After some time he was about to institute criminal proceedings against the accused when his (accused's) father intervened and paid him a cheque for Rs. 6,025 on the Eastern Bank Ltd. As the cheque was on presentation dishonoured, he instituted further inquiries and on looking at the accounts books he found that altogether property worth Rs. 7,000 was misappropriated. He therefore charged the accused as above and prayed for process.

The magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the accused.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

The case in which Haji Mohamed Khalifan had charged Mr. Ibrahim F. J. Laljee and Mr. Adam F. J. Laljee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,085 before Mr. P. L. Thakar at Mazagaon Police Court came to a happy ending when both the parties left the Court in perfect goodwill.

When the matter came for hearing on Tuesday, Mr. A. T. Janai, pleader for the complainant opened the case of his client and narrated the facts as alleged in the information.

Mr. C. M. Kanuga for the respondents in replying said the transaction was between Hasan Virji, the Zanzibar merchant, and his clients and they had not sufficient notice that Rs. 1,300 were the price of the salt Besides the money was drawn by a bill of exchange by Hasan Virji who owed his clients some money. They therefore credited the account of Hasan Virji with that money and the balance was given to the complainant.

His Worship said if the respondents' firm which was a respectable one made a mistake in good faith they should pay the money Rs. 1,085 with interest to the complainant.

The respondents agreed to the suggestion and paid Rs. 1,085 plus Rs 50 interest in the Court whereupon the notice was discharged.

THE BHAMASHA.

The film of Bhamasha which drew large crowds at the Imperial Cinema during the last two weeks, having a prolonged run, does credit to Indian photography and acting. The plot is a fascinating one centred round the historical figures of Rana Prataph and his patriotic lieutenant Bhamasha. The interest of the audience is held up till the end by the introduction of a mysterious character of Luca who on discovery turns out to be Suman, son of Bhamasha who to all appearances is given to merry-making and gaiety. Mr. Nagendra Majumdar, author of the film who has made a name as an aitor on the stage has added one more feather by the authorship of the film. The scenerio is written in an appropriate manner to suit the substance of the story.

GOLD STANDARD, THE REAL ISSUE.

BOMBAY PROFESSORS ON CURRENCY REPORT.

A new chapter was added to the huge volume of protest and public indignation against the findings of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange as embodied in their report by Prof. P. Wadia and G. H. Joshi who addressed a public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding. "The trio" of the evening were unanimous in their demand for an immediate statutory provision for the convertibility of the paper currency into gold.

The Currency League was subjected to severe criticism by Mr. Joshi. He said that the League was making the stabilisation of the 16d. to rupee ratio the capital issue before the country, while the real issue before them was the question of having a gold standard. The League's concentration of its fight for the 16d. ratio was likely to mislead the public and urged the League to take up the question of obtaining for this country a real gold standard side by side with the rupee ratio. The present was the opportune time to focus public opinion on this subject as the Currency Bill will be presented in January. "If we miss this opportunity" said Mr. Joshi, "we are not going to get the gold standard for the next 30 years."

He deplored the attitude of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in not fighting for the Indian gold standard and in acquiescing to the findings of the Majority Report. Behind the Gold Bullion Standard chalked out by the Commission were hidden forces and gold as money in India was rendered useless for all practical purposes.

Prof. Wadia, who was received with warm applause, at the outset said that he did not represent any special interests in the country, either commercial or industrial, but what he was speaking was in the interests of the whole country.

SAME OLD STANDARD.

The Gold Bullion Standard gave the country gold, but that gold was not to be used as coin for circulation. "In what respect does this new standard differ," asked Prof. Wadia, "from the gold exchange standard? The Gold Bullion Staandard was the same as the old Exchange Standard, but only, in the present instance the Government took on itself a legal liability to give them gold in return to tokens, while from 1901 to 1914 there was no such legal undertaking on the part of the Government.

He then read out extracts from paras 54, 55 and 59 of the Currency Commission's Report and showed how misleading the Commissioner's contentions were. The Bullion Standard, continued the speaker, would perpetuate the location of country's reserves outside the country and the Government would continue to manipulate the Currency as it had been doing all these 30 years.

Mr. Natarajan was glad that those of them who stressed the gold standard as the primary issue were in favour of the stabilization of the rupee ratio at 16d. as against the 18d. Referring to the Currency League, he said that the League had two objects behind it. The one was for an impartial and scientific study of the Currency and Exchange problem and the other the stabilization of the rupee at 16d. He asked the two lecturers of the evening to join the League and lead the battle.

Mr. Natarajan continuing said that the country had sufficient gold inside, but they were hoarded up. If it did not come out to the Government treasury it was because the people had not as much faith in the Government as the French people had in the French Government. In this country things were being done behind their backs and as instance referred to a telegram from Mexico which complained of the upsetting of the world market by the Government of India's placing India's Silver Reserve in the open market.

He concluded by saying that a permanent settlement of this question in the interests of the country demanded a financial member of responsibility to the people free from any commitments unlike Sir Basil Blackett.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

"BULLING" THE EXCHANGE.

MR. PURKAYASTHA'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

"It is the official attitude which has been bullying the Exchange," said Mr. K. M. Purkayastha, the Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a statement to the Free Press of India with reference to the present Currency controversy. It seemed to him that the theoretical fetish of the adjustment of prices to the Exchange had been emphasised too much by the official apologists. Events of 1919 and 1920 should have been a warning lesson to the Government and their apologists. That the present level of prices did not justify a higher rate of Exchange was obvious from the periodic recurrence of weakness in the Exchange market in the course of the last one month. Deflationary action has already been taken, and if the report in the market were to be relied upon, the Government, said Mr. Purkayastha, have been contemplating a further deflation by heavy sale of silver sometime early next year. It has been said that Indian industrialists have been "bearing" the Exchange, but, he added, it seemed to be correct that it was official action which had been "bullying" the Exchange.—A. P.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidalaya, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, on Saturday (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will address the meeting on the "Coming Election".

COUNCILLRS & MUICIPAL BILLS.

MR. TEIRSEE'S PROPOSAL REJECTED

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday afternoon, with Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai in the chair, Mr. Laknmidas Rowjee Tairsee moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee at an early date with a statement showing the names of Councillors who have not paid Municipal dues for over six months after they have become due, brief details and the amount of such respective dues and the number of reminders issued for the payment of the dues."

Mr. Tairsee in moving the resolution said that it had been brought to his notice that there were several among the Municipal Councillors from whom Municipal dues were in arrears and he hoped that the Commissioner's inquiry in the matter would throw much light on the subject.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposing the resolution said that the object of the resolution was good but it was not fair to the Councillors to institute such an inquiry.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta further opposed the resolution and said he could not understand why the Councillors should be given any special consideration in respect of Municipal dues.

Mr. Tairsee replying to that inquiry stated that rich millionaires of the city who failed to pay up their dues in time were served with warrants or distress warrants at once. While the Councillors from whom Municipal tax was due—and they were no less than 10 per cent. of the members—were not even asked to pay up the money. Therefore, the resolution was moved.

Mr. Davis supported the resolution.

Mr. Boman-Behram at this stage asked Mr. Tairsee to withdraw the resolution which the latter refused to do.

On being put to the vote the resolution was lost by a majority, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Mohanlal Desai and Dr. Vora among others voting against.

Mr. Tairsee next moved:

"That with a view to getting Municipal financial business executed at favourable rates of commission by fair competition among the brokers, the Commissioner be requested to utilize hereafter the services of both Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons and Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons for doing the business."

The resolution was referred to the Sub-Committee.

TAX ON BETTING.

SMOOTH WORKING EXPECTED.

RUGBY, Nov. 2.

Customs officials who attended race meetings yesterday to observe the first days operation of the tax on betting reported that everything worked smoothly and although at cheaper enclosures both backers and bookmagers were at first somewhat puzzled by fractional deduction necessary on small transactions, it was stated that business done was up to the normal standard.—B.O.W.

ARMISTIC DAY IN POONA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 2.

The celebration of Armistice Day in Poona this year will be on exactly the same lines as on the 11th November 1925. A Remembrance Parade at the Poona Gymkhana will be held at 10-54 a.m., the two minutes' silence being announced by the firing of a gun. The Last Post, Reveille and the Lord's Prayer will be followed by the hymne "Oh God our help in ages past," when the troops in Poona and Kirkee will march past the Poona Civil District War Memorial near the Sassoon Hospital. The traffic and accommodation arrangements are the same, certain roads being again closed from 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon. Tickets of admission to the public and other reserved enclosures should be applied for before the 6th instant. The sale of poppies will again be for the Ex-Services Association.

TAXI BURNT TO THE GROUND

What might have turned out a more serious accident than it did occurred between eleven o'clock and midnight on the Karygaum Road near the Band Gardens.

A taxi, No. 3115Z, Bom., was running into Poona from Ghornuddi, in the Sirur Taluka, with two women passengers and their belongings near the Band Gardens. The petrol pipe burst with a loud explosion and the stream of petrol fell on to a hurricane lantern attached to the car. There was a big blaze immediately and the taxi caught fire. The driver of the car and the two women passengers were able to get clear of the flames without injury, but the cleaner, Phulchand Poonamchand, was not so fortunate. He received serious burns on both legs below the knee and had to be taken to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment where he was detained. In a very short time the whole car was ablaze and was burnt to the ground, together with a bundle belonging to one of the women Anandibai, who was going to Poona City. Owing to the late hour at which the accident took place there was little or no traffic on the road. The taxi was the property of a Pardeshi resident of Ghornuddi.

On 24th ultimo 4 cases and 2 deaths, on the 25th 2 cases and 1 death, and 26th, 4 cases and 2 deaths.

The prize distribution of the Lakhpatrai D. A. V. School of Karachi was held on Monday at Frere Road, Karachi, when Mr. Contractor, the Inspector, presided. Principal Ramsahao read the report describing many special features of the School.

Men and Matters

There seems to be but one matter now before the country and but one set of men that matter. They are, of course, the elections and the election protagonists, the candidates. The talk of the latter together with the talk about them fills the papers, men's minds and their mouths. Some of it is unprintable; but what does get into print is pretty hot stuff. There is, however, no escape from it. You have got to stomach it.

* * * * * *

The fight thickens. The tents are pitched and each to his tent, his *Party*. You must choose one Party or the other, else you are neither here nor there. And even if you stand independent of any party, you will yet be dubbed an Independent—enmeshed into Party at last.

* * * * * *

Sir W. S. Gilbert wondered how it was
That every boy and every gal
That's born into this world alive
Is either a little Liberal
Or else a little Conservative.
Our boys and gal's are no worse. Our old men are lustier still. Our liveliest combatants are on the wrong side of fifty.

* * * * * *

There are, however, some candidates who are above all parties or, as the cynic may put it, beneath all parties. In other words, they are all in all to every one. Such a candidate seems to have been very conspicuous, to have drawn the notice of the artist Mr. Phadke who exhibits a clay model —of clay, mind you—with the title Harlequin Candidate. He wears a khaddar shirt and a gay foreign neck-tie. The East and the West can meet, after all.

* * * * * *

Such a candidate recalls to our mind a rhyme:

Ez to my principles, I glory
In having nothin' of the sort.
I ain't a Whig, I ain't a Tory,
I'm jest a candidate, in short.

* * * * * *

Mr. Jhabvala writes on behalf of the workers in the B. B. and C. I. Workshop at Lower Parel that as Divali has come the poor workmen are again being pestered by the petty supervisors for contribution to what is known as the Sahibs' Divali Present Fund. Each workman is put under the influence of the superiors to subscribe annas 5 to the fund. If all the 8,000 workers contributed the sum the amount would roughly go up to some thousands, of which, he says, a most disgraceful use is made by the petty officials the usual pastime being liquor and sweetmeats. It is highly irregular on the part of the supreme staff to connive at this practice. If a worker cannot contribute he becomes a marked man. The poor men who can barely supply the needs of their home and fill the little mouths of the young ones are made to pay something which should rightly go to their support.

* * * * * *

Again it is reported to Mr. Jhabvala by his Union men that a certain Foreman is proceeding to England and the poor workmen are required to contribute a larger sum to his fund. He has received regular complaints from workers and it is high time the Agent inquired into the matter.

* * * * * *

The planet Mars is on its periodical "close approaches to the earth," and was on Wednesday the 27th ult. nearer the earth. That accounts undoubtedly for the intensifying of the election war, the coal war and, last but not least, the reclamation war, these past few days.

* * * * * *

The Imperial Indian Mail had a trial run on Tuesday. It is fitted with all the latest in luxury travel and is to be known as the "Blue Train." We presume it has a library of Blue Books and decorations of Red Tape.

* * * * * *

Some time ago, three successive pistol-shots were fired point-blank at General Primo De Rivero, the Spanish Dictator. The general sat tight in his car and escaped. When surprise was expressed that he did not dodge the bullets, he replied that if he had moved he would have been struck. That was a grim take-off on the marksmanship of the shooter. But when shots were fired in September at Signor Mussolini, the August H Duce bobbed up and down the seat of his car. Then with an Imperial gesture he said that it was his duty to keep alive for the country's sake. For his own sake, of course, he would have rather sat still and welcomed the bullet.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

JANUARY.

3rd November,	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	12.67
To-day's Opening Rate	12.62
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	12.42
Difference	—.25

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

JANUARY.

3rd November,	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	6.92
To-day's Opening Rate	6.89
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing	6.78
Difference	—.14
Sewri	258.8
Khandi	259.0

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TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926.

THE RURAL VOTER.

In the din of the present election strife, about which our cities and towns hear so much the interests views and hopes of the ruler voter are likely not to be taken into account by those who seek to lead electoral activity into truly nationalist channels, unless they are constantly reminded that the work of quickening the political sense of the rural population is as important as that of arranging election campaigns in cities. There was a time not long ago when the Congress organisations were informed with a genuine and wonderful enthusiasm for the work of rural enlightenment, when the idea that the Congress was not only a debating society which met merely to pass resolutions of protest but a live organisation whose primary duty it was to awaken the masses held the field. During the hey-day of non-co-operation, a large number of volunteer workers could be found willing enough and patient enough to study the wants of the villager and explain to him the urgent necessity of forming part of India's premier national organisation. When the Congress decided to capture the Legislatures the public expectation was that Congress workers would not lag behind in explaining to the rural voter the value of the vote and the necessity of using it in the right way But until only a few weeks ago, the Congress organisation practically left the rural voter alone and were concerned with the less arduous task of conducting propaganda only in our urban areas.

There has been recently a healthy diminution of this lethargy, an anxiety to repair this mistake of neglecting the political education of the rural voter, but our nationalist organisations will do well to re-double their efforts within the short space of time still remaining and win over the voter in the villages to the nationalist cause. His environments naturally make him afraid to declare his sympathy for nationalism. He is anxious to avoid the displeasure of those who have not a little to do with his financial happiness, his land-lord or his sowkar, for example, and a number of other persons interested in impressing upon him that he must give his vote for the Sarkar. It is the duty of the workers from nationalist organisations to convince him that the secret ballot ensures him complete freedom of choice in regard to the candidate he wishes to see returned to the legislature. They must tell him that if he desires that his grievances about the land cess should be fully and fearlessly ventilated and his various difficulties in making agricuture a paying proposition should be speedily removed he must return only the nationalist candidate and not the man who claims to seek support from him merely on communal grounds. In his ignorance the rural voter is likely to be misled by false appeals, by false hopes given to him by men who pose before him as persons who stand well with the authorities, by men whose real object in entering the Legislature is to better their chances of self-aggrandizement.

Even in spite of the sorry spectacle which the rural voter witnesses of one section of the educated classes being engaged in polemical warfare with another, while both claim to advance the cause of Indian Nationalism, and both cry themselves hoarse over the need for unity, the extremely widespread and intensive Congress propaganda of the years immediately gone by has left impression enough on his mind to make him amenable to the pleadings of those who wish to win him over to giving support only to Nationalist candidates. It is all the more necessary therefore, that nationalist workers and leaders should discard the habit of concentrating attention very largely on urban areas. The new legislatures will not be able to give forcible expression to the national demand for real self-government if their composition remains weak in nationalist strength owing to the rural voters not having been properly approached and consequently being misled into returning the Jo-Hukmis who are always ready to do the bureaucracy's bidding.

GURUDWARA PRISONERS.

The conduct of the Government of the Punjab in not yet releasing all the Akali Gurdwara prisoners is as undignified as it is provocative. Months ago the Government demanded an undertaking from the prisoners that they would work the Gurudwara Act as a condition of their release. A few who believed that the Act was good enough gave such an assurance. Others, while they declined to give any undertaking, expressed their opinion that the Act was worth an honest trial and would be so worked. Apparently satisfied with the general opinion in favour of the Act, Government released several prisoners and withdrew the prosecutions against some others. But, as if to humiliate the proud community, they still refuse to release the rest including the Sikh leader Sardar Kharak Singh. This could not be because of any special offence of the prisoners. Their offences, were, like those of the under-trial prisoners, charges against whom were recently withdrawn, largely connected with their demands in respect of the control of the Gurdwaras. These demands were most of them conceded in the Gurudwara Act. It was for that very reason that the charges against some were withdrawn. Why then keep in jail others whose offence was not worse and who have already suffered long enough in prison? It is difficult to resist the suspicion that Government want from them, if not from the beneral Sikh Curudwara Committee, an abject apology. But that is too much to expect from the Sikhs, and the sooner Government realise this, the better for them. The Central Gurudwara Board have replied to the domineering attitude by passing resolution congratulating those who had refused to secure their release by accepting Government's conditions and Sardar Kharak Singh himself is made President of the Gurudwara Board.

Disgusted with the conduct of Government, Sirdar Mangal Singh has called upon the Sikh community to renew the old struggle. Among other measures, he suggests "that the system of administration set up under the Act should be paralysed" and that they should manage the Gurudwaras in accordance with the wishes of the Panth "ignoring what the Gurudwara Act contemplates with regard to the management." For the sake of peace and concentration of the Sikhs' efforts on wider issues we should have preferred, with Sirdar Mangal Singh himself, a more peaceful end to the regrettable and long-drawn episode. But it is for Government to make the choice. It is not yet too late for them to declare for peace. In his Durbar speech a few days ago His Excellency the Viceroy said that all would be well with the Sikhs in a short time. We trust His Excellency will make good his assurance.

"SAINT MUSSOLINI"

The Fascist Dictator has had another miraculous escape from death and every attempt on the part of the fanatics or the lunatics to murder him sees him more thoroughly established in favour and in the popularity which comes to a man of unusual parts, who knows his own mind and is possessed of almost superhuman energy in carrying through what he wants. The methods by which he achieves this object are forgotten in the risk he undertakes of losing his own life and the result is that in Italy although Fascism as a political method is abhorrent to all lovers of democracy, to all who cherish the practice of freedom of opinion and speech as an essential necessity of civilised government, to a large mass of the population its crudities become tolerable because of the practical benefits a stable but ruthless government has brought to them.

But when the Fascist Press extols its idol as Saint Mussolini and finds an identity of ideals between the Fascist doctrine and that of St. Francis of Assisi, it only succeeds in inviting upon itself the ridicule of the whole world. On the very day that found pilgrims in thousands celebrating the memory of "the humble little one of Christ" at Assisi, Mussolini held forth at Perguia just across the valley the might of brute force. "No force in the world" he declared, "shall deflect me from my chosen path. Opposition does not bend my will, but makes me harder and more resolute." St. Francis was the very personification of humility and love. "Saint Mussolini" of the Fascist Press talks of "that great reserve of national warlike energy," the Fascist militia. Pamphlets are being sold in Italy comparing the Duce with the great Christian ascetic who dedicated himself to God's service. They contain pictures of Signor Mussolini feeding his "pet lion" and St. Francis preaching to the birds. To the Fascists this is an excellent illustration of the identity between the two ideals. It is extremely probable, however, that so long as the Fascist Dictator can dazzle the Italian people with visions of greater Italy, talk to them of the "sea power of Ancient Rome" and tell them how the Italian mercantile marine is already the fourth largest in the world, his hold over the mass mind will continue.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOLF.

We have the Development Directorate, about whom Sir George Buchanan is so vividly critical as to demand its immediate abolition, and we have the Development Chawls, regarded with loathsome dislike by those for whom they are meant. We have the number of Development schemes in suburban Bombay which remain still undeveloped, but with one kind of development at least we are likely to make immediate and rapid progress, the development of golf. Thanks to the sporting and generous instinct of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay a piece of land measuring some 135 acres on the Mazgaon Sewri Reclamation is to be leased to a golf club at the nominal rent of Rs. 150 per month. Very nominal, indeed, is the rent the Trustees accept, and very great their generosity when we bear in mind that the land was developed at Rs. 6 per yard. The Land Manager to the Port Trust, we notice, demurred to the exhibition of such generosity. He thought the Trustees "after considerable outlay were ready to meet immediately a trade revival." But how can the Trustees come in the way of developing the sporting life of Bombay particularly when it is a question of a golf club? The idea is preposterous. In the same sporting spirit the Government of Bombay may utilise the Back Bay Reclamation for swimming pools and play grounds. The Imperial object of providing land for British soldiers' quarters is already gained, then why not sport with the taxpayer's money?

WOMENS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ON THE PATH OF SELF-HELP.

BY DR. SUMANT. MEHTA, SEVA-ASHRAM, BROACH.)

In the past we have had public meetings, Conferences and deputations in the name of Indian Womanhood stage-managed by some few advanced women living in Simla, Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay, but the All-India Women's Educational Conference promises to mark a new era in the history of Indian women's uplift. Meetings are being organised in almost all the important towns throughout the country with a view to discuss and suggest ways and means for the improvement of education imparted to girls and women. The report of the Calcutta University Commission contained a suggestion that the women of India should voice their feelings in shaping the educational programme for girls' schools and colleges. Since then a great many women have entered the field of educational and social reconstruction, and when Mrs. Cousins suggested the idea of holding an All-India Conference it was willingly taken up by the women workers all over the country. The first Provincial Conference was held in Madras and resolutions regarding the primary, secondary and higher education have been passed and the problems of child marriage and the raising of the age of consent have received due consideration. Resolutions more or less of this type will be passed wherever the women will meet in conference. These proceedings will undoubtedly create some stir amongst the educated women and will perhaps bring forward fresh workers. It is quite likely that the Provincial Governments will also consider the suggestions which will be passed by the All-India meeting to be held at Poona. But something more than this is expected of the Conference. Supposing that the appeal of the Conference is successful in securing compulsory education for girls, the victory would bear very bitter fruits, unless the educated women shoulder the responsibility of creating such a strong public opinion amongst the masses in favour of primary education that the parents are induced to send their girls to school. If such a favourable attitude is not created then the very people who are too ignorant or too poor to appreciate the utility of education for girls will be fined. Inducement by punishment may be unavoidable to a certain extent but it is a very stupid way of creating a 'sympathetic' attitude amongst ignorant parents. Similarly the attempts made to stop the early marriage of girls by suitable legislation would not only fail but will be actually a hardship unless a very active and broad-based propaganda is carried out in osder to make the legislation palatable.

Women's League of India.

In order to organise a countrywide educational propaganda it will be absolutely essential for the workers of the Conference to institute a permanent body—a League—through which continuous work can be done. If the membership of this League is vastly increased it would be possible for the educated leaders of the Women's Movement to get into touch with the masses.

Another suggestion which the organisers of the Conference may consider is to take up only two or three items from the programme of future work and concentrate all their energy on their fulfilment. Thus it will be found that if you wish to improve or spread education amongst girls one must have properly qualified teachers. Such teachers are not available in any quantity. The most important problem which will call for immediate solution will be that of training women of the middle class as Teachers and Social Workers or Organisers. Without qualified and trained workers there may be some educational progress in numbers but none at all in quality. I may be allowed to suggest four items on which the League may devote all its energies.

(1) The training of Teachers and organisers.

(2) Prevention of early marriage and the raising of the age of consent.

(3) Introduction of compulsory education in selected areas and of opening boarding schools, where girls' education is very backward, and

(4) Widespread adult education.

Thus, side by side with the deputations and memorials to Governments, Municipalities, Local Boards and Indian Princes the League will attempt to organise an intensive educative propaganda in order to carry out its four-fold programme.

An Appeal to the Masses.

Finally it may be suggested that the ten days of Navaratri or Puja should be utilised throughout the whole country for educating public opinion on all matters concerning the uplift of the Indian Womanhood. Through the agency of the schools, clubs, public meetings and homes, with the aid of popular demonstrations, magic lanterns, leaflets and pamphlets it may be possible to make an appeal for concerted attempt to improve the physical, social, educational, and economic condition of the women, to develop and organise the Shakti of the Indian Womanhood. When such a propaganda is carried out for ten days every year there is bound to be a great awakening, there will be more workers for the cause and greater activity amongst the members of the League. The Educational Conference is the first symptom of a great movement, and we wish it great success.

PECULIAR OBLIGATIONS.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

England is a country which has "peculiar obligations" towards other countries and peoples. The satisfactory fulfilment of these obligations takes up much of her energy and time but with his singular desire always to live and act for the good of others there is no Britisher so devoid of the consciousness of the purpose of his mission in the world as to grudge that energy and time. The "Saturday Review" for example, remarks in mail week that Great Britain has a "peculiar obligation" towards India, her "ward". The journal wants South Africa, of all Dominions, "to be alive to the truth that Great Britain although her ward is progressing or stepping into self-Government" has steadily abstained from employing "in securing for the Indians resident there what they regard as their rights" the methods by which "Indian Nationalists have thought South Africa could be made to suffer in reprisal." The "Saturday Review" does not explain why these methods have not been employed. Perhaps they come in the way of the "peculiar obligation" which Great Britain has towards India. Perhaps that obligation means that Indians must not be allowed to harbour the idea that they have any real rights in South Africa at all

"No Legal Meaning."

But one contention of the Indian Nationalists, the "Saturday Review" wishes to destroy. They hold that "there is such a thing as a 'citizenship of the Empire' entitling every British subject to admission into every other part of the Empire". In order to bring home very clearly perhaps the "peculiar obligation" that Great Britain has towards her "ward", the "Saturday Review" says that three years ago it examined this contention critically demonstrating "that citizenship of the Empire, however convenient as a phrase for perorations at banquets to delegates from the Dominions, had no legal meaning and that the sole right conferred by the bare fact of British allegiance is that of defence against injury by a foreigner." Here is a tip for the Maharaja of Burdwan at the Imperial Conference.

Obligations Towards China.

Great Britain has moral and political obligations towards China, but the miserable Chinese in their gross ignorance do not realise it. They have in the eyes of British traders one important obligation towards Great Britain, that of buying her goods. And the silly Chinese instead of appreciating England's high moral purpose in China of increasing the standard and variety of Chinese wants declare a boycott of British goods. Not only that. They have the effrontery to protest, when British steamers strike and overturn Chinese junks. Under the caption "Another Amritsar" "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" points out that on June 13 a British steamer the s.s. "Tien Kwang" struck and overturned a junk drowning five Chinese: on July 18, the s.s. "Wantiu" struck another light craft, drowning three Chinese officers, and on August 2 the s.s. "Chia Li" swamped a sampan and collided with a junk resulting in the loss of two Chinese lives. Then the s.s. "Wantiu" gave a sort of finishing touch to these jeux d'esprits by "swamping in her wash and sinking a boat load of General Yang's officers and soldiers." This was too much for the General and he seized two British steamers. The British response to this necessary precaution was what the "Pekin People's Tribune" aptly describes as a "calculated massacre in cold blood." The British bombarded the "unfortified" town of Wanhsien and "many hundreds lay in the street after the horror was over." Another Chinese journal imparts an additional item of information "based on the evidence of Reuter messages" which shows how thoroughly Imperialistic is the nature of Britain's peculiar obligations to China. The "Peking and Tientsin Times" remarks "General Yang's troops had completely evacuated the town, and were more than twenty miles away. Hours before the bombardment started all the troops of the General whom the British call guilty had left."

The Mine-Owners Duty.

The British mine-owners have their own peculiar obligations towards their employees. According to some of them it is their first duty to make the strikers realise that they have just got to starve and that nobody is the worse if they do. Not at least the capitalist class and the parasites upon that class. And there is no power at present available in England to make the owners see that their conception of what they call their duty must radically change. It used to be supposed that those in office could have this power. But Mr. Baldwin says he is powerless to intervene. According to the American "Nation," his Government only "clucks like a frightened hen."

Notes of the Day.

New Angle of Vision.

In one of Lord Irwin's speeches at Peshwar His Excellency said: "I can claim to have viewed the Frontier question from a different angle from any of my predecessors." Explaining himself he said: "Perhaps my most lively impression was the suddenness with which the nice and fertile plains of Peshwar merge into the barren hills of independent territory. I felt that in that sharp contrast was typified the whole frontier problem." It was due to the "economic pressure" suggested by the sharp contrast that the Frontier tribes swept down upon the plains for plunder from time to time. We are inclined to believe that the Viceroy's new angle of vision has led him to diagnose the trouble correctly. If the proper remedy is applied, it will appreciably reduce the present huge military expenditure and with it the "economic pressure" on the whole country. The new angle may also reveal many more "sharp contrasts" in the country.

Mill-Workers' Wages.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board on Tuesday, the representatives of millowners tried to make out that the wages of mill labourers had recently risen even more than the cost of living. They quoted their own figures in support of their statement. Prof. Subba Rao, however, adduced figures obtained from the Labour Department fairly supporting a contrary view. All that Mr. Mody could say on behalf of millowners was that these figures were "very cleverly done." He could not disprove their correctness. The fact is that the Department figures err where they do, on the side of under-estimation of the rise in the cost of living. But the main question which this controversy about figures ignores is whether the present is a decent or even a living wage. He must be a callous man and one who would not believe the evidence of his eyes to say that the present is a living wage. Mill owners now may or may not have funds enough to give a decent wage, but where they have not, they should find out the real cause of the deficiency and remedy it. Cutting down what is not a living wage can only lead to slow crippling of productivity and is neither ethics nor sound economics.

Liquor "Tots" to Boys.

The solicitude which the White population in South Africa professes for the well being of the native population may be measured from the following. A clause in the new Temperance Bill in South Africa, if passed, allows employers of native labour to give certain "tots" of liquor each week to their boys. If the Whites wanted so to demoralise the natives from their boyhood as to make themselves safe for all time in their White supremacy, they could not have found a more diabolical method. The "Natal Advertiser" indignantly remarks: "A shameful and cynical proposal for a Government pretending to stand for justice to black as well as to white, [illegible] would be impossible to conceive. That men who prate about making South Africa a fit land for Whites, who slobber about elevating the masses, and who in great numbers use the Christian Scriptures as a lamp unto their feet, should calmly propose to drench the native life of this Province with liquor is a monstrous and infamous hypocrisy that leaves us breathless."

Sin—Infamy—and a Ruined Soul!

Monkeyville may come to be re-enacted in England, if the Revd. Harold Lawson typifies the English rector. This reverend gentleman, who is a rector of Abbots Morton in Worcestershire and who is also an Oxford graduate, has ex-communicated, according to a correspondent of the "Daily Express," two women and a boy and forbidden them to enter the church because, forsooth, they attended a weekly service held by a lay preacher. He accuses them of "a deadly schism," and "gross sins against the Holy Ghost," and warns one woman that she has "imperilled her immortal soul. He visited the village school and told the little children that a terrible act of infamy had been committed. And all this because some people had attended a service of a popular preacher but not "duly ordained." The people of the village, however, seem to have taken a sensible view of the episode and have decided to boycott the church till the rector removes the ban. One would expect more tolerance from an English twentieth century rector.

Cocaine Traffic.

The article on cocaine traffic in Bombay which we published on Monday has attracted considerable attention. The "Khilafat Daily" devotes a leading article to the revelations contained in that article. It is grieved to find that the localities in Bombay, where, according to the writer, the traffic is being carried on, are inhabited mostly by Muslims. We may assure our contemporary that it was far from the intention of the writer of the article to suggest either that the cocaine traffic is widespread mostly among the Muslims or that they are chiefly addicted to the drug. We, however, endorse the appeal which our contemporary makes to leaders of the Muslim community to spare no effort to destroy the evil where it exists.

Khar Residents' Association.

The new town of Khar is euphemistically described as a a Model Suburb. The residents, however, have not yet found it so, though they mean to make their town a model suburb. They had a very bad time of it at first. Police arrangements, lighting, water supply, indeed almost everything was found defective. The residents, however, were equal to the occasion. They formed themselves into a sort of Municipality, the "Laxminagar Khar Residents' Association." The Association tackled every local question, made ceaseless representations to the proper authorities till they got some of their grievances redressed, partially, we are afraid. The first annual report of the Association is a record of good work. With more members and better resources, it will do more and be in effect the nucleus of the future Municipality.

NOTHING WRONG IN BACK-BAY.

HALCROW'S DEFENCE OF BUCHANAN.

SCHEME SWALLOWED UP BY DREDGER.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Halerow, Sir G. Buchanan's partner, giving evidence to-day, before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee said that he went to Bombay in connection with Recalamation Scheme in October 1922. It appeared to him that the Development Department objected to anything suggesting interference. He was not able to get any information as to whether the programme for working the dredger was prepared and he formed the opinion that the Department had not dealt with the matter.

Replying to Sir G. Mears, Mr. Halerow said that he did not recommend that Mr. Lewis, Resident Engineer, should go, but he had suggested that he should be given an extended leave.

Sir G. Mers said that that was the same thing.

Mr. Halerow agreed that the whole of Sir G. Buchanan's estimate of the cost of the scheme was swallowed up by the cost of the dredging plant along and he expressed the opinion that this was due the rise in prices owing to the war.

Sir G. Mears dissented from this.

Mr. Halerow declared that he saw enough to form the opinion that Buchanan was justified in his criticism regarding extravagance. It was wrong and misleading to the public to compare any estimate preppared in 1919 with the estimate of 1922 without allowing for the rise in prices. He expressed the opinion that Buchanan's estimate of 1919 was fair and reliable. Buchanan's accusation that the plant was mishandled was justified, because the dredgers were not worked to their full capacity for 24 hours daily, and no incentive was given to the crews of the vessels in the shape of a bonus. Nothing was wrong with the Back Bay Scheme as an engineering work, he concluded, and the outcry against it was unjustifiable.—Reuter.

BREEZY ALTERCATIONS

Breezy altercations followed between Sir F. Hopkinson and Sir G. Buchanan as regards the appointment of Mr. Lewis as engineer. Sir G. Buchanan remarked that it was always possible to be wise after the event. Sir F. Hopkinson retorted by suggesting that all successful business men were wise before the event and the man who was not wise before the event ended in the bankruptcy court. Sir F. Hopkinson asked why Sir George had not spent the whole season in Bombay and not insisted on discovering what was wrong and demanding its rectification. Sir George replied that he was not in control. The chairman asked who would have defied him if the latter had asserted his authority. Sir George replied, the Director of Development, to which the chairman said "if he defied you it would have taken you exactly eight minutes to go to the Government House and inform the Governor. If the Governor made a technical objection your proper place was to take the next steamer home and explain the way things were being done".

Sir George later suggested that Sir F. Hopkinson should reside a few years in India. "Then you could get the proper atmosphere". Sir Frederick retorted by saying if that would lead to his carrying on work like the Bombay reclamation he certainly would decline to go. Hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

GARPAR RIOT CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY'S VERDICT.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

The Special Sessions Judge of Alipore and the jury to-day disposed of what is known as the Garpar Riot Case in which Dr. Manmatha Nath Mitra and six other respectable Hindus were charged with alleged rioting and causing hurt.

Eight found Dr. Mitra not guilty. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with that verdict referred Dr. Mitra's case to the High Court. The other accused were unanimously found not guilty by the jury and were acquitted. —A. P.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES FOR PATIENTS.

RUGBY, November 2.

All hospitals in the London area, 122 in number are now fully equipped with wireless telephony and nearly 18,000 headphones have been installed at the beside of patients as a result of voluntary subscriptions organised by the "Daily News". Many references to the beneficial results of broadcasting upon the patients were made at a Mansion House meeting to-day making the completion of the scheme.—B. O. W.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

Captain Rignot and Lieutenant Costo have arried at Calcutta.

At a meeting held in London Mansion House representative of public and academic life of France and Great Britain it was resolved on the 2nd instant that the British Institute should be inaugurated in Paris for the mutual benefit of French and British students.—B.O.W.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS

DEMOCRATS HEAVY SCORE

SMITH ELECTED NEW YORK GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

New York. First known results of yesterdays elections for the Congress show important Democrat and Wet victories in Eastern States. Democrat Alfred Smith has been elected Governor of New York for the third time and the Democrat nominee for Senate Robert Wagner has defeated the present New York member James Wadsworth supporter of Coolidge and Democrat ex-Senator David Walsh has defeated Senator William Butler, Chairman of Republican National Committee in Massachusetts —Reuter.

Telegram from Nice says that airman Nogurs has left St. Raphael on a flight to the Persin Gulf.

ELECTIONS AND PROHIBITION.

NEW YORK CANDIDATES PROCLAIM WET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The main issues in to-day's elections are firstly, will the next Congress be Republican or Democratic, secondly will Governor Smith be re-elected for New York State, and thirdly will dry sentiment in United States re-assert itself through referenda, initiated by eight states,. Democrats need only 9 seats in the Senate and 36 in the House of Representatives to obtain control and be able to snap their fingers at the Coolidge administration. Governor Smith made bid for presidential nomination at 1924 Democratic convention and to-day's election will have considerable bearing on his chances of nomination in 1928. Amusing sidelight on elections which is symptomatic has been the eagerness of New York politicians to proclaim themselves yet.—

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM RESULTS.

THUMPING MAJORITY FOR "WETS"

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Butler is the only Senatorial candidate in the country whom Mr. Coolidge had openly supported.

Prohibition referendum in the New York State has resulted in an overwhelming victory for those who advocate Wet, incomplete returns indicating 3 votes to one in favour of the Congress authorising the states to determine individually the meaning of the Prohibition Amendment in the Constitution. The majority in New York city is even 7 votes to one, but many of those who advocate dry have boycotted the referendum.—Reuter.

ROUT OF TORIES.

LABOUR'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

The final figures for municipal elections give Labour 158 gains and 11 losses Conservative 19 gains 89 losses Liberal 8 gains and 57 losses and Independent 14 gains and 35 losses. Remarkable apathy displayed by the voters is reflected in the slackness of polling, notably in large towns. In many cases below fifty per cent. of electors voted. Labourite successes occurred principally in Midlands and North including Scotland. They gained 8 seats in Glasgow, 8 in Edinburgh and 2 in Dundee but lost one in Aberdeen.—Reuter.

The latest results of the Municipal Elections in England and Wales show that the Labour Party has a net gain of 147 seats. The Conservatives have a net loss of 70 seats, the Liberals a net loss of 49, and the Independents a net loss of 21. London is not involved in these elections. Its municipal elections are held only every three years, whereas in the provinces elections take place each year of one-third of the members of the Council. Labour circles express the greatest satisfaction with the results of the elections.—B. O. W.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERS

READY TO ENTER INTO LOCAL AGREEMENTS.

RUGBY, Nov. 2.

At a meeting last night in Nottinghamshire, officials of the local Miners' Association were asked by a majority of men to arrange an interview with the colliery owners of the county with the object of entering into local agreements. Messrs. Spencer and Varley, chief local miners' officials, both of whom are members of Parliament were present.

The Miners Executive are to-day deciding whether to refer the peace proposals of the General Council mediation committee to the district conference this week or whether to obtain in some other way the decision of the men on the question of authorising the executive to take part in the negotiations which would involve the district settlements within some national arrangement.

EMBARGO IN FOREIGN COAL.

The question of embargo on foreign coal will also be discussed between the executive and the representatives of the Transport Unions engaged in handling coal. These unions have already expressed the view that the embargo is impracticable, but they have agreed to reconsider the matter at to-day's meeing.—B.O.W.

M. C. C.'S RECORD AT 'PINDI.

SANDHAM'S BRILLIANT INNING.

ECKERSLEY SCORES FAST RUNS.

SMART WORK BEHIND WICKETS.

The M. C. C. team began their first match in Rawalpindi against the Europeans and winning the toss put up a huge score of 432 for eight wickets when Gilligan applied closure at the interval Sandham got his second century in India making 150 in a brilliant inning lasting 150 minutes, Eckersley made 86 and Earle... 59 were the next best scorers The home team went in after tea and fared badly losing three wickets for 44 runs before stumps were pulled up for the day.

M. C. C. .. .. 1ST INNINGS 432
PINDI EUROPEANS .. .. " 44 FOR 3 WKTS

RIVAL TEAMS.

M. C. C. XI.
A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain),
A. Sandham.
M. W. Tate.
G. Geary.
J. H. Parsons.
P. T. Eckersley.
G. F. Earle.
Major R. C. Chichester-Constable
M. L. Hill,
W. Astill.
G. Brown.

'PINDI AND N. W. F. P. EUROPEANS.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Wace (Captain.)
H. P. D. Webster.
R. E. Yeloham.
F. J. Mathews.
Captain L. A. Alexander.
S. S. Skin.
Capt. J. E. Skinner.
W. Enderly.
J. J. C. Cooks.
Major R. D. Inskip.
Capt. C. B. Barlow.

The fine turf-covered ground of the Rawalpindi Club was lined with spectators, and tents were well filled when the M.C.C. team began their first match here, this morning. The weather was ideal for Cricket, and the wicket was perfect. Gilligan winning the toss put the home team into the field. The M. C. C. opened disastrously losing Brown before the first decade had been passed. Brown had scored the major part of run put on while he was at the wickets (9—1—6).

With Tate's joining Sandham the game became at once interesting, though Sandham was the slower of the two. He executed some excellent strokes all round the wicket, and Tate elicted cheers for frequent hits to the boundary. The first change was made with the total at 35, Skinner coming on in place of Inskippe. Barlow however continued at his end. The change proved expensive. Tate hitting 13 runs off Skinner's first over.

Runs continued to come at brisk rate and 50 appeared on board at 11/10, when the game had lasted 35 minutes. The double change was completed at 64, Skipp relieving Barlow and Alexander relieving Skinner a little later, but the basmen did not allow the change to affect their rate of scoring, and the first century was telegraphed at 11/47.

Sandham was the first to reach his fifty which he did after he had been batting an hour and seventeen minutes. Tate then had 49. Yeldham relieved Alexander at 130 and Wace taking over at the other end came in for severe punishment at the hands of Sandham who thrice hit him to the boundary in his first over. Brilliant fielding saved two possible boundaries. Wace, however, captured Tate's wicket in his third over. Pumping out to a half voley, Tate gave hot catch to Webster at Midon, and was well held by that fieldsman. Though graceful action was not the chief feature of Tate's innings, he amply made up for it, by attractive freedom and forceful execution. He earned his runs by vigorous drives and square cuts and scored almost entirely in front of the wicket. He hit nine fours (145—2—66).

Sandham then had seventy-three and he went on to complete a brilliant century, his second century in India. It was in every way a brilliant achievement, for though the bowling did not seem to trouble him much, he made the runs in exactly two hours against the keenest fielding.

His century included no less than thirteen fours, having passed to hundred marks. Sandham played a less offensive game and couple of powerful drives put his score ten above the century. Eckersley who was in the second wicket down, quickly got his eye on the ball and elicited applause for the brilliant off drive to the boundary. The game was uneventful till lunch interval, when the total was 236, Sandham being not out 133 and Eckersley 26.

RUNS AT FAST PACE.

The game was resumed after lunch before a largely increased attendance. Sandham received most of the bowling and runs were coming at fast pace. In attempting to bring off a big hit of Barlow, Sandham completely missed the ball and was bowled. Sandham was at the wickets for two hours and a half, his rate of scoring therefore being, exactly a run a minute. His chief hits were 20 fours. He and Eckersley had added 112 runs for the third wicket. This was the second consecutive partnership of the day which had added more than hundred runs. Sandham and Tate having together put on 136 (257—3—150) during the lunch interval, one of the umpires said that once when Sandham is in fighties, he would have given him out leg before the wicket if Inskip had appealed. Apart from this Sandham played flawless innings.

ECKERSLEY IN FORM.

Parsons and Eckersley then became associated. The latter was missed by Barlow off his own bowling and then the Lancashire batsman played such vigorous cricket that he scored forty-five runs in less than half an hour. His fullblooded drives and crisp cuts beat the fielders time and again, and Parsons unselfishly giving him all the bowling, it appeared that to Eckersley would go the second century of the day. Webster standing at the mid on, however, baulked him of his century holding another catch, this time off Skinner. Eckersley played really spectacular innings and played all bowling with easy confidence (338—4—30) A round of applause gretted Earle as he advanced to the wicket. Thanks to Parsons who seemed bent on snatching only singles, Earle faced all the bowling. He thrice off drove Yeldham to the boundary off consecutive balls. Everything that he touched went away with the speed of rocket-shot. He hit brilliant six, right in front of the wicket and another on leg side. His 59 consisted of the following strokes: 2, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2, 6, 4, 6, 2, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4. When Earle left the crease was 406, and for once the bowlers had a spell of success. 3 wickets fell for an addition of only 24 runs; Parsons was out as a result of some really smart work behind the wickets by Cocks, (426—6—45) and then Hill and Astill left at the interval of a couple of runs. Gilligan declared M.C.C. innings closed at tea interval, with a total at 430 for 8.

BATSMEN QUIET.

The Home Team began their innings at 4.15, Wace and Webster facing the bowling of Gilligan and Constable. Gary missed Webster at the 2nd slip in Constable's first over. Scoring was exceedingly slow. Twelve runs were scored in Gilligan's first seven overs, while Constable gave only three runs in the three overs. The first chance was made at Gary relieving Constable. He too kept the batsmen quiet. The first wicket fell when the total score was 21, and thereafter two wickets fell at intervals of ten runs each. Wace showed excellent defence and was unbeaten with 21, when stumps were drawn for the day.

M. C. C. TEAM—1st Innings.

Sandham, b Barlow	150
Brown, l.b.w.	6
Tate, c Webster, b Skinner	86
Parsons, c Cocks, b Alexander	47
Earle, b Barlow	59
Astill, c Skipp, b Barlow	8
Hill, c Inskipp, b Barlow	3
Geary, not out	1
Gilligan and Constable did not bat	
EXTRAS:—	
Byes	1
Legbyes	6
Wideball	1
Total (for 8 wkts.)	432

BOWLING ANALYSIS—M.C.C. 1st Innings

	wkts.	runs.
Inskipp	0	75
Barlow	5	92
Skinner	1	107
Skipp	0	11
Alexander	1	31
Wace	1	25
Yeldham	0	26

PINDI AND N. W. F. P. EUROPEANS.

Webster, b Gilligan	10
Yeldham, b Astill	5
Alexander, b Astill	1
Wace, not out	21
Mathews, not out	0
Extras	7
Bye	1
Legbyes	3
Wide	1
No balls	2
Total (for 3 wkts.)	44

Runs at the fall of wickets:—
M. C. C.:—9/1, 245/2, 257/3, 338/4, 406/5, 426/6, 429/7, 430/8.
Europeans:—21/1, 33/2, 43/3.

A Poona message says: "Miss Godavaribai Ketkar has passed the P. A. (Proficiency in Arts) examination in Sanskrit by writing a thesis on Bharitiya Natyashastra in the branch of Sahityashtra."—Free Press.

THE END OF VALERIAN.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

COMMANDER'S PATHETIC ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A stirring account of the sinking of the Valerian was given by Commander Usher at the Court Martial into the loss of the ship, which honourably acquitted all the 19 survivors and found that everyone had been at his post until the last, and all had maintained the Pritish naval traditions by their exemplary conduct. Commander Usher reported that economical steaming was necessary on sailing from Bahamas owing to scarcity of bunkers. He received warnings when 200 miles from Bermuda and so increased the speed to the maximum of nine and a half knots with one boiler. Further warnings led him to start the second boiler and increase steaming rate to eleven and a half knots, but slowed down to 10 owing to the bearings becoming heated. The ship was only 5 miles from Gibbshill at eight in the morning but contrary to anticipation they were unable to make for land and headed South-east.

HAVOC OF SQUALLS.

Wind increased and handicapped them. With the maximum engine power at their disposal, the ship was seaworthy until one in the afternoon when a series of squalls beggaring description ensued. The Valerian heeled over 70 degrees but again righted itself. More squalls followed, the engines stopped and the ship apparently ran aground though no breakers were visible. She overturned slowly her funnels became submerged, her boilers exploded and she sank. The men boarded the rafts which were tossed about and overturned day and night, until the warship Capetown arrived at ten following morning just when the exhausted survivors were beginning to lose their hold. Twelve out of 28 were saved on the commander's raft. The survivors say that Commander Usher sank with the ship clinging to the bridge which was washed off and caught hold of the raft.—Reuter.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

IRISH FREE STATES' ACTION OBJECTED

PARIS, Nov. 2.

According to the Journal des Debatses' Geneva correspondent, surprise is felt in the British quarters at the action of the League Secretariat a series of postal conventions, concluded with Canada, India, United States and Germany. It is recalled that Britain two years ago contested the right of the Dominion to register with the League agreements concluded with other dominions, on the ground that such matter was home politics. The Free State then disagreed on this point. "Debatses" foresees further objections on the part of Britain and points out that the Free State has taken the initiative at a time, the Imperial Conference is sitting.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TENSION.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Another Franco-Italian friction has again arisen as a result of the recent incidents, notably at Ventimiglia, the Franco-Italian frontier station, where it now appears the Italian Fascist Militia men beat a number of French railwaymen and undoffed their caps, while the band was playing the Fascist hymn. Subsequently, the Fascist managed to enter into the French Consulate and tried to make a speech from the balcony, but he was arrested.

There has also been a hand to hand encounter between the French ex-service men and Italian Fascists at Beausoleil.

French newspapers are indignant. The Right press which has been urging a meeting between M. Briand and Sgr. Mussolini to discuss the Franco-Italian relations, generally contends that the incidents have increased the need for such a conference.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVTS'. CONGRATULATIONS.

RUGBY, Nov. 2.

The British Ambassador in Rome has conveyed the sincere congratulations of the British Government to the Italian Government on the escape of the President of the Council from an attempt to assassinate him made by a youth in Bologna on Sunday. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, has also sent a personal telegram to Sgr. Mussolini.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEM.

The Maharaja of Alwar came by special train from Rome and had an hour's interview with Signor Mussolini, at the latter's villa at Carpena, at the conclusion of which the Maharajah was warmly cheered by the public.

ECHO OF LAUSANNE TREATY.

DISCUSSION ON TURCO-IRAQ FRONTIER.

MANDATES COMMISSION TO MEET.

GENEVA, Nov. 2.

The Mandates Commission is meeting on the 4th November to embark on the much deferred consideration of Iraq, especially Turco-Iraq frontier, and the British measures for giving effect to the League's recommendations to grant Kurds guarantees against local administration. Sir Henry Dobbs will represent the British Government which has submitted the memorandum. Reuter's Special.

IRAQ AND SYRIAN BOUNDARIES.

KEMAL PASHA ON DELIMITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Constantinople.—Opening the National Assembly, Kemal Pasha referring to foreign affairs declared that the formalities were proceeding as regards the delimitation of Iraq and Syrian boundaries, and this was reacting favourably on Turkey's relations with Britain and France.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL GRANT TO ARMY DEPOSITORS,

WAR OFFICE REFUSES CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Correspondence has been published between the committee of inspection into the affairs of ex-Army bankers McGrigors and the War Office, respecting deficiency in the amount depositors will receive after the trustee in bankruptcy distributes the forthcoming final dividend of 8d. in the pound. This will make with the War Office 1922 grant of 10s. total of 17s. 10d. in the pound. The Committee adduced reasons why they considered the War Office ought to pay army depositors' balance of twenty-six pence. The War Office has now replied expressing its inability to consider the question of additional grant.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIAN LOAN.

RUSH OF APPLICATIONS.

The Belgian loan cabled on October 27th opened at 4 7/8 to five per cent. premium. Applications upto 1,000 received no allotment, applirations upto 10,000 received allotment of 100. One per cent, and percentage of allotment on applications over ten-thousand is not available.—Reuter.

EMBARGO ON COAL.

SEAMEN'S UNION REJECT PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Conference of the various unions for discussing the proposal of the Miners' Federation for the embargo on imported coal adjourned without coming to a decision but it is learned that the Seamen's Union rejected the embargo by a majority of over 10 to 1, while the Locomotive Engineers and Firemens' Union declined to attend the Conference.—Reuter.

COMMERCE MEMBER AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, November 2.

Sir Charles Innes was entertained at luncheon party by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer at the Willingdon Club. Among other guests were Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, Hon. Mr. Marjorisbanks and the Hon. Mr. Oosman, Messrs. C. E. Wood, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Dr. U. Rama Rao.

It is understood that during Sir Charles' stay in Madras there was a discussion between him and the Madras Government relating to the railway extensions in Southern India and the electrification of the Madras Suburban Railway, Raipur-Vizagapatam and Madura-Trichinopoly lines.

DISCOVERY OF ILLICIT OPIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 2

Singapore.—While patrolling off the islands near Singapore, a Revenue Officer discovered sacks of illicit opium valued at ten thousand dollars which has been taken overboard from a steamer into Sampans. Two Chinese who were on board the latter have been arrested.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Poona Branch) at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

The King has approved the appointment of Harold Arrowsmith Brown as Pusine Judge of the High Court, Rangoon in succession to Justice Duckworth who is retiring in January.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

BRITISH MINISTER ON INDIAS "PROSPARITY".

NEED OF EXPERT TECHNICAL ADVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Samuel, Minister of Overseas Trade, dealt with the question of trade with India. He said India was prosperous and had large sums with which to purchase imported goods, and only awaited the level of prices which would suit her views. He said the Government representatives of India asked firms to provide efficient technical representation on the spot for the sale of highly complex machinery and plant, and demanded an increasing backing up by technical advisers. He pointed out the necessity of British technical representatives being in contact with the buying engineers in India to explain the details of machines offered or sold.

SERVICES OF BRITISH EXPERTS.

He mentioned that the Indian purchasing authorities were complaining that they were without the advises of British expert staffs. They also complained that we did not maintain an adequate supply in India of the stocks of square parts. He expressed the opinion that more orders for the agricultural machinery in India could be secured if firms would combine to turn out a standard type suitable for Indian conditions, but this outlet should be obtained through the Indian agricultural and co-operative credit departments.—Reuter.

VISCOUNT GREY ON BRITISH POLICY.

NEED FOR PROMPT CONSULTATION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

There was a brilliant gathering at the Hotel Cecil when the League of Nations Union gave a dinner in honour of the delegates to the Imperial Conference. Viscount Grey referring to the Locarno Pact expressed the opinion that the Dominions had vital interests in the peace of Europe. The British Commonwealth was preserved by the maintenance of communications between the different parts and if Britain was submerged, communications would be broken and the Commonwealth would fall apart. Britain did not ask the Dominions to share her obligations. For any part of the Commonwealth to undertake its obligations reluctantly and-halfheartedly would policy should be by consultation, explanation and information freely, amply and promptly to keep the Dominions aware of what the British Government was doing.

Mr. Bruce responding declared that the worst enemies of the League were those who tried to make the League go too far and too fast.

Sir R. Cecil proposing the toast of the Overseas representatives described himself as the only man living who had represented both Britain and the Dominion at the League. He added amidst laughter, that he was much happier when he represented the Dominion.

The Maharaja of Burdwan who proposed the toast of the Chairman had a notably cordial reception. He emphasised that construction depended on destruction and said that Sir Alan Cobham who had spoken earlier in advancing aviation had played with death, giving his life greater value. He supported the League from that viewpoint.—Reuter's Special.

COMMITTEES AT WORK,

QUESTION OF STANDARDISATION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Various Committees of the Imperial Conference devoted themselves to-day to questions of Imperial defence as affecting the Air Force, Inter-imperial relations, Overseas settlement and emigration and research. The Committee on research enquired into the possibility of providing practical method of correlating research programmes adopted in different parts of the Empire and devising simple means of communication of the results of research to the Governments and persons concerned.

The economic sub-committee completed the consideration of the subject of industrial standardisation within the empire of standardisation within the empire, of which methods by which he aahieves this objelt standardisation within the empire, of which South Africa where the number of type of railway engines had been reduced in 16 years from 68 to 11. The problem the Conference will have to face will be, whether steps are possible to widen co-operation in respect of standardisation with a view to benefitting both producers and consumers.—Reuter.

TO PROMOTE EMPIRE MARKET.

PICTORIAL POSTERS AT ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Mr. Baldwin, Col. Amery, and several Dominion Prime Ministers and Mr. Chadwick (India) were among the visitors to the exhibition of pictorial posters at the Royal Academy to-day. The posters represent the latest effort of the Empire Marketing Board to promote Empire marketing. Some thirty designs, illustrating the realities and romance of commercial geography of the Empire and portraying scenes of food production in the various parts of the Empire are set out in a most attractive colouring. A number of these designs will be selected for the display in public places throughout the Kingdom.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL.

SIR C. GREENWAY RETIRING FROM SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Charles Greenway announced his decision to withdraw from more active duties early in 1927 and that he would be succeeded by Sir John Cadman.

There was nothing similar elsewhere in the world, declared Sir Charles Greenway describing the Company's fields in Persia, which had increased to about thirty square miles. What had hitherto been described as three fields, had now been proved by drilling to form single vast oilfields. Referring to the increase of consumption of petroleum all over the world he expressed opinion that there was little probability of any substantial reduction in the prices. The Company's profits for the past year exceeded 43,83,000 sterling. The increase of over 800,000, compared with the previous year. He mentioned that large deliveries were now being made to Germany, while the Empire markets had extended to East Africa. He pointed out that the British coal stoppage had resulted in largely increased demands for fuel oil, deliveries of which, the company had hitherto been able to increase materially.

It was announced at the meeting that the directors proposed to invite Sir Charles Greenway to accept the title of "President of the Company "so that they would still have the benefit of his experience. Sir Charles said he would be pleased to accept it. The meeting passed a resolution, authorising the increase of share capital from twenty to twenty-four millions sterling by the creation of four million ordinary shares of pound each, and captalisation of 44,75,000 from general reserves.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

FAIR BUSINESS PASSING.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

In the share market jutes were steady with a fair business passing. There was less doing in the higher priced stocks. Coals were steady but more sellers appeared and prices were the turn easier. Teas were quiet. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent, Government paper 77/12, 4 per cent new loan 1930/70 89.

Jutes:—Anglo, India 395, Auckland 274, Barnapore 199, Eally 212/8, Belvedere 549, Birla 9/12, Budge Budge 403, Clive 37/6, Craig 4/8, Dalhousie 440/8, Delta 552, Empire 52/4, Fort William 294/8, Gondalpara 885, Hooghly ord 80, Howrah 42/8, Hukumchand or' 13/4, Kamarhatty 633, Kankinarrah 503, Lansdowne 31/7, Northborok 55, Orient 251/8, Presidency 8/9, Reliance 71, Standard 469.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4/2, Bhalgora 7, Burra Dhemo 4/4, Burrakur 21. Damagurria 12/8, Ghusick and Muslia 10, Gopalichuck 7/8, Huntedin 4/14, Industry 7, Jaint Central 5/10, Kuardi 5/8, Nazira 12, New Beerbheen 28/4, New Kessurgurrah 5/2, North Damuda 4/6, Pench Valley 27/8, Raneegunge 33, Standard 54, Talcher 5/4, Western 7/8.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Bin 61, Indian Galvanizing 2/10, Calcutta Tramways pref. 11/4, Madan Theatres 3/14, Howrah Oil 9/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 35.

WINTERTON TO VISIT BARODA.

BARODA, November 2.

It is understood that Earl Winterton, the present Under-Secretary of State for India, will pay a visit to Baroda in the near future.—Free Press.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is understood to have subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the Servants of India Fire Relief Fund.—Free Press.

DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS IN LONDON.

PROGRAMME OF ENGAGEMENTS.

RUGBY, Nov. 2.

Social engagements of the Dominion Prime Ministers now in London for the Imperial Conference include visits to several leading provincial cities and five of the premiers will make a more extended tour in Scotland. The suggestion that Premiers will also be asked to visit Ireland as guests of the Free State Government has given widespread satisfaction in Dublin.—B.O.W.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST SPAIN.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT NIPPED IN BUD.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES' PROMPT ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Perpignan—What is believed to be an extensive revolutionary plot directed against Spain was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the police in arresting some sixty persons at various points on the Frontier alleged to be furnished with field telephones and military equipment who are Spanish, Italian and British subjects disguised as tourists. The suspicions of the French authorities were aroused by the despatch of numerous cipher telegrams and the frontier trains were closely scrutinished resulting in widespread arrests and unearthing of the conspiracy whereby revolutionaries were supposed to have arranged to assemble at Estagel Bataille and Millas and thence proceed across the frontier to launch a revolution.—Reuter.

FRENCH CONSUL AT LUNGCHOW.

FATALLY SHOT BY BANDITS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Peking.—M. Robert the French consul at Lungchow was fatally shot by bandits while motoring from Lungchow to Langson accompanied by the administrator in the French colonial service named M. Cadet. The bandits dragged off M. Cadet and M. Annamite, the chauffeur who, however, succeeded in escaping and reached Lungchow after tramping for twenty-four hours through hills. The Chinese authorities sent a battalion of troops to the scene of the murder and recovered the body of M. Robert.—Reuter.

ALLEGED REPRESSION IN BEGOON.

NOCTURAL RAIDS ON VILLAGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 3.

The Special Correspondent of "Tarun Rajasthan" reports the recrudessence of repression in Begoon, a Jagir area of Mewar. This time the cause for repression is said to be civil disputes between Kisans and their money-lenders. The latter claim realisation of the dues handed down from a generation while the cultivators are willing to pay according to the Limitation Act of British India. The Jagir officials are supporting the Sowkars, relying on the Absence of Limitation Act in Mewar.

Nocturnal raids on several village are reported to have been made by officials, and legal formalities ignored and women molested in effecting attachment of porperty.

GAEKWAR ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON THE 19TH.

BARODA, November 2.

His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda will arrive in Bombay from his European tour on November 19 as previously announced. After a fortnight's rest in Baroda, the Maharajah will undertake a tour in the interior districts of his State to get in touch with the rural population.—Free Press.

RUMOURS UNFOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Madrid.—Newspapers deny that there is any foundation for the recent "disquieting rumours". The "Nation" says that Government cannot be blamed for taking any necessary measures for the security of the state.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the hospitable columns of your paper the Bombay Mahomedans wish to give vent to their feelings arising from the election controversy between the two prominent Mahomedan candidates of this City. Both the candidates have issued manifestoes stating their services in the defunct legislatures. More or less the educated Mahomedan community is aware of their services through the Press, but before utilising our votes we wish that Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalji should appear before the public, like Mr. Jinnah, and explain personally what he will do if elected as our representative. Mr. Lallji has not stated whether he is standing as a Congress candidate, as an Independent or a Responsivist.—Yours, etc.,

MOHD. ALAM.

Mr. Parsons, Financial Adviser to the Railway Board will visit Madras on the 10th when it is understood there will be a further discussion on the subject. Sir Charles and Lady Innes leave to-night for Bombay en-route to Delhi.—A. P.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen will unveil on the 12th inst. the statue of the late Mr. Gopala Krishna Gokhale which has been erected in the Senate House compound.

THE WANHSIEN AFFAIR.

CHINA'S NOTE TO BRITISH LEGATION.

PROTEST AGAINST NAVAL ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Peking.—The Chinese foreign office has sent the British legation a long note on the subject of the Wanhsien affair for which it holds the British gunboats and Messrs Butterfield and Swires responsible.

The note deprecates "wanton disregard of life and property", formally protests against the bombardment of Wanhsien, reserves all rights of the Chinese Government as regards the claims to be presented later for a full reparation of damage done to life and property in the city and other equitable measures of redress, and inquiries whether British naval forces acted on special instructions of the British Government. It finally requests that there should be no repetition of such an occurrence.—Reuter.

GREAT FUTURE FOR BAHAWALPUR.

VICEROY'S OPTIMISM.

His Excellency in the course of his speech at the Bahawalpur banquet on 1st November 1926, said: "It does not require much imagination to picture to one self what the extension of the great Sutlej Valley project means to Bahawalpur. Any one who has seen or read descriptions of the Punjab plains as they existed even 35 years ago, much of it a waterless expanse where harvests were scanty and villages few and far between and then lets his eye dwell as he can to-day on the emerald carpet which covers vast areas of irrigated land can visualise the great future which is now opening out before the state of Bahawalpur. In taking its place as part of the great system of Punjab canal colonisation your state is sharing in perhaps the most wonderful human effort which the world has seen towards the development of the resources of the earth surface. This is a task which day by day calls more and more imperatively to the human race and I hope that in the future of this scheme Bahawalpur will play no unworthy part.

I am pleased to hear that Your Highness has recently sold 20,000 acres at good prices, a fact which augurs well for the eventual success of the scheme and I feel sure that Mr. Fitzpatrick whom Your Highness has appointed as revenue minister will continue to give valuable help and advice you and to your officials. I can assure Your Highness that the Government of India pay the greatest stress on the importance of having fully experienced officials to carry out this work and I need hardly offer you the advice that by careful selection of officials at this juncture you will pave the way to the ultimate prosperity of your canal colonies as surely as by unwise selection unwise selection you would jeopardise the high promise of the whole undertaking. The organisation and development of your State will create many new appointments, and I am glad to know that Your Highness is alive to the importance of this matter and that the increase of general and technical education among your subjects is receiving your earnest attention.—A. P.

VITHAL HONOURED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 1.

Yesterday, Mr. P. Vithal, the Skipper of the Hindu team in the last Quadranguiar Tournament was the guest of the untouchables of Thana and an interesting programme was arranged in the B. J. High School to honour him for his successful captaincy of the Hindu team. A public meeting was held at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Bhide, I.C.S., the Collector of Thana, when a framed address was read out by Mr. H. K. Ambedkar and presented to Mr. Vithal who gave a brief and fitting reply to the same.

The remarkable feature of the meeting was that it was a gathering of all classes, viz., Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jews, etc. The distribution of presents and sweetmeats among the boys of the untouchables terminated the function.

TEREDESAI MEMORIAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday, the Cosmopolitans won an easy victory over the Jolly Chendni C.C. by 122 runs. The Cosmopolitans were 8 out for 205 runs when they declared their innings closed. The Jolly Chendni C.C. replied with 39 runs only and were made to follow-on. In their second venture they had scored 44 runs for 6 out, when the stumps were drawn.

The result of the other match which qualified the new Hindus for the semi-final is as follows.—The New Hindus scored 123 runs in the first innings and 128 for 5 wickets in the 2nd innings, while the K. Villa C. C. scored 67 and 30 runs in the two innings, respectively.

Steamer "Clan Macbrids" has been floated, and a certificate has been issued.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

The French aviators Lieut. Coste and Capt. Rignot alighted at Dum Dum aerodrome at noon to-day after a flight of about five hours from 20 miles off Patna.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR RACES,

FIRST AUTUMN MEETING

JEHANGIR ANNEXES SHIVAJI CUP.

KOLAHPUR, Nov. 3.

There was large gathering present this afternoon, for the opening day of Kolhapur Autumn Meeting, including His Highness the Maharaja. Entries were good, and out of a card of seve events, three clear and two second favourites won. The chief event of the day Shri Shivaji Maharaj Commemoration Cup was won by a rank outsider in Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Jehangir, ridden by Besham.

PADMALA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's MOOSAAD, 7-10, Howell 1
Mr. Patel's NOORULMULK, 8-9, Barnet 2
Mr Abbas' MUSAL, 8-0, Clarke 3

Also ran:—Mooltan 9-9, Dawood 9-2, Najimbeg 8-9, Sabir 8-4, Sooroor 7-6, Luknow 7-4, Benares 7-0.

Betting:—Six to four against Noorulmulk twos Moosaad, threes Dawood, fives Musal, eights and tens others.

Won by a half length, three-quarter, length.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

Tote paid 7/12 win, 2/12, 2/8 and 4 places on each Rs. 2 ticket.

PADMALA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Banaji's FERDINAND, 7-13, Burn 1
Mr. Mahomed's WAHAB, 7-0, Beshman 2
Mr Patel's NAJIAN, 9-5, Barnett 3

Also ran:—Wanderer 9-1, Andrew 8-10, Amrin 8-10, Naddas 8-8, Cyprus 8-1, Solonic 7-12.

Betting.—Evens Najian, twos each Wanderer and Ferinand fours, Wahab eights, and tens others.

Won by neck, head.

Time:—1 min. 22.1/5 secs.

Tote paid 8/12, win, 3, 4 and 3, places

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. Handicap for country breds.

Mr. Mahomed's POSTERN, 8-8, S Black ..
Capt. Darcy's LILAC, 7-10, C Hoyt ...
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafar Than's BHOPAL HOPE, 8-6, T. Hill 3

Also ran:—Shirtaj 10-2, Sunbeam 7-7, Arrowroot 7-7, Vijiya 7-4, Panhala 7-4.

Beeting:—Six to four on Postern, twos Lilac, fours each Shirtaj, Bhopal Hope and Panhala, tens others.

Won by one and three quarter, length, one length.

Time:—1 min. 3.2/5 secs.

Tote paid 8/12 win, 2/12, 2/12 and 3/4 places

AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs 500 and third Rs. 500. Handicapp for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahadi Ali Khan's MARY'S LAMB, 7-9, Thompson 1
H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's ADOUR, 8-3, Herbert 2
Mr. Patel's STEEL BLUE, 8-13, T Hill 3
Mr. Mohamed's OJIRA, 8-7, S Black ... 4

Alo ran:—Arroway 9-4, Blyth Bachelor 8-10, Lilavati 8-8, Eze 7-7, Headstrong 6-12.

Betting:—Even's Adour twos, Ojira fours, Blyth Bachelor sixes each, Mary's Lamb, Eze, and Headstrong, eigths others.

Won by three length, three quarter length, one length.

Time:—1 min. 1-2/5 secs.

Tote paid 14/12 win, 4/12, 3/8, and 6/4 places.

SHRI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ COMMEMORATION CUP:—Distance 1 mile.

Winner cup value Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in Class III.

Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's JEHANGIR, 7-6, Besham .....
Messrs. Mahalla and Tookmachi's TAVIL 7-6, Corkill .....
H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's MAXIM, 8-13, Herbert .....

Mr. Raynean's AMARA, 8-9, Barett ... 4

Also ran:—Ramban 9-0, Favourite 8-13, Success 8-8, Midfa 8-8, Mooharib 8-6, Makdam 8-0, Bakhit 7-12, Mohalhill 7-6, Zoba 7-2.

Betting:—Six to four against Favourite, fours each Maxim and Favil, fives each Amara, Ramban and Bakhit, sevens each success, Mudfa, Mooharib, Makdam and Mohul Hill, tens Jehangir, fifteens Zoba.

Won by two and a quarter lengths, one quarter length, head.

Time:—1 min. 58-2/5 secs.

Tote paid 45/8 win, 10/12, 6/12, and 9/4 places.

WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Wineer Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahadi Ali Khan's SANFAY, 7-7, Thompson 1
Chief of Mhaisal's GAYBROOK, 7-2, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's KING PLATE 8-11, Herbert 3
Mr. Mehta's ERINITE, 8-6, Besham ... 4

Also ran.—Gance 9-7, Prince Hamid 9-5, Red Cross Boy 9-5, Lady Rita 8-0.

Betting:—Two to one on San Fay, threes Erinite, fours Gaybrook, fives and sixes others.

Won by two and quarter lengths, one length, half length.

Time:—1 min. 44.1/5 secs.

Tote paid 3/8 win, 2/8, 4/4, and 5/8 places.

RANKOLA PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Mohomed's HILALUZZAMAN, 9-1, Clarke 1
Mr. Mashal's CHURN, 8-13, Howell ... 2
Mr. Mahalla's TAIRMURLUNG, 8-1, Besham 3
H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's SHIVAJI PRASAD, 8-5, McPherson 4

Also ran:—Amar 9-3, Fajlasuf 8-11, Blackberry 8-7, Gold Money 8-2, Parrinshope 7-12, Kafkas 7-12, Gatia 7-9, Outlaw 7-8, Knight Bachelor 7-6, Sschool 7-5.

Betting:—Two to one against Hilaluzzaman, fives each Amar, Cheered and Tainurlung longer odds others.

Won by two and a half length, half length and and quarter length.

Time:—1 min. 45 secs.

Tote paid 25/12 win, 4/4, 5/4, and 3/8 places.—A. P.

WHY GINVALA FIRST SHOULD BE THE FIRST CHOICE,

(BY G. K. N.)

When the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were first adumbrated, on my return from Simla, I attempted to put my community (Parsi) on guard. Several associations gave me a patient hearing. It was resolved to approach leaders like Sir Dinshaw Wacha in the first place. I confess I was for communal representation. That was because communal representation was going to be a fact. No amount of opposition on the part of tiny communities like the Parsis could affect the resolve from on high. However, Sir Dinshaw set his face dead against it. He would have no art or part in any agitation which asked for communal representation. This prescience, or self abnegation on the part of Parsis still awaits recognition from certain quarters.

The great leader, having, as some of us thought, refused to lead us, the Parsis as a body remained inactive. There were some, nevertheless, who differed from the veteran and yet they were the staunchest Nationalists. Since those days they have made their mark in the political history of this Presidency. They are perhaps not appreciated to-day. Who can aver that even Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's merit evoked honest response in his own day? These stalwarts had a method of work which exactly did not coincide with mine. My admiration for them, however, impels me to ask at least my community to weigh and consider their claims to-day.

The days have long gone by when the Parsis thought that their prosperity was coeval with the increasing prosperity, or progressive exploitation of this country by white men. The Parsis know they must cast their die with the great Hindu and Mussalman communities, especially where ever the latter clash with the exalted agents of the activities of Little Englanders.

Personally I do wish those Parsis who already are in the Councils and the Assembly would study public questions with the exhaustive minuteness of Mr. B. F. Bharucha. There is one public Parsi man whom the public must exempt from this recommendation. He at least,—shall I say he alone—does not need it.

This exception is F. J. Ginvala. Strenuously and most conscientiously he has stood for the conservation of the Indian concerns. Of specific Parsi interests he is a protaganist. A man of strong religious bias for his own faith, he has expended thousands on the interpretation of alien scriptures; born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he has zealously laboured for the labourers. Supplementing his ancestral income, as a solicitor he has withstood the luring viles of his profession. He is not a "licensed freebooter". I wish he were an Independent or a National. But perhaps he knows better.

A few days' observation in this city has alarmed me., I fear the voters have yet to realise the gravity of a possible loss. Intensive canvassing with all the strategems, licit and illicit, leaves the voter bewildered. He too often meekly allows himself to be dragged or side-tracked; too often he promises votes to get rid of pestiferous nuisance. It is even said the position of unselfish Ginvala is assured. This false suggestion weighs with many a voter. And thus are taken away votes which are Ginvala's due. I fear the consequence would be disastrous. I have no quarrel with his competitors. But as one who has seen the inner working of the political life of this city, I beseech every voter to examine the solid and honourable achievements of Ginvala, compare them with those, if any, of his rivals and then only exercise the prerogative of voting which may not mean much to the voter individually but may portend much indeed to the Bombay Presidency.

CANDIDATES FROM KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A regular campaign is going on here in connection with the Council Election. There are three candidates from the Karachi City Constituency, viz: Mr. Durgdas B. Advani, the sitting member, Jamshed N. R. Mehta and Narandas Ananji Bechar. The first is a staunch Congressman and the Congress Nominee. Mr. Jamshed is another candidate, and is the Lord Mayor of the city. He has done much for the civic and social progress for the city of Karachi.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

There are two candidates from Sind for the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Harchandrai Vishnidas; the sitting member and Tikamdas Wadhmal. Mr. Harchandrai Vishnidas has been a member of the Assembly from its very inception. He takes keen interest in all matters, social, political, religious, and railway matters.

A CORRECTION.

The Manager, "Kesari", Poona City wires:—the date of voting for the Bombay University is November 10th and not November 12th, as published in the last "Mahratta" and "Kesari" through inadvertance.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

WORSHIP PRINCIPLE, NOT PERSONALITIES.

LALA DUNICHAND'S STIRRING SPEECH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

At a public meeting held at Lahore on 31st October. Lala Dunichand, made a stirring speech in reply to Lajpatrai's Ambaala speech. The criticised at length the sudden change in Lala Lajpatrai's views. He said Lalaji charged Pandit Nehru of bribing and buying candidates.

SEPARATED SHEEP BACK TO FLOCK.

"Lala Lajpat Rai said in Ambala and says everywhere never to vote for a Swarajist. The fact was even officially connected candidates were using Lalaji's name in their support. He quoted an instance when a Rai Bahadur president, introducing Lalaji said, our joy knows no bounds when we see the separated sheep coming back to our flock" (laughter.)

SHAMLAL AND LALAJI.

Continuing the speaker related to Lala Shamlal's candidature from Ambala Division for the Assembly and the Lala's opposition. He said Lala Shamlal, President, Hissar Bar, gave up practice in obedience to Lala Lajpatrai's appeal, went to jail, and he has not yet resumed practice (cheers). He is a staunch Congressman. Against his will he agreed to contest the Punjab Council Seat. In 1923 elections in obedience to Lala Lajpatrai's orders he got elected unopposed, but to-day Lalaji does not think him able and reliable" (laughter).

STAND ERECT BY CONGRESS.

Continuing Lala Dunichand made a stirring appeal to the country to stand erect under the Congress banner rof which Dadabhai Navoroji, Lok Tilak, Gokhale and hundreds of patriots sacrificed their lives. He said if Congress could live without Surrendernath, it could live inspite of the present revolters. (Cheers). He wondered and pitied why the author and preacher of the lives of Mazzini and Garibaldi had fallen down so low as to work to ruin the Congress.

THE LUCKNOW PACT.

Further speaker said that the Swarajists were blamed by Lalaji for the Lucknow Pact, but men like Pt. T. Malavya, and Lok. Tilak were responsible for it. If Lalaji was against the Lucknow Pact where was he for the last ten years? Why he did not express his views when he presided over the special Congress?

PROVE FAITHFUL TO MOTHER.

Concluding his speech he said if the truth and non-violence are God for Mahatma Gandhi, I say Congress is our god as god speaks through Congress.' He regretted that the press in this country had been bribed and captured by one multimillionaire and only tortured versions of Congress meetings were published. "Voters you are our judges. Hear both parties and decide according to your conscience. Worship principles and not personalities. Congress is our mother parliament. Those who desert it in times of need are not true sons. Stand by it and prove faithful to the Mother.

Lala Shamlal next spoke briefly. He said "I regard Lala Lajpat as guru and father. I obeyed him in 1923, but to-day I refuse, as he is after ruining the Congress."

"RESPECT INSTITUTIONS, NOT MEN."

SWAMI SATYADEO'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, October 30

Swami Satyadeoji visited Bina *en route* Saugor and delivered a short speech explaining the present political situation and duties of voters. He advised people to support the candidates of the Congress which organisation alone was entitled to respect from all politically-minded men. The meeting was attended by leading citizens.

AT SAUGOR.

Swami Satyadeoji arrived at Saugor yesterday and was given a warm reception by a large crowd of citizens. Immediately after, he addressed a crowded meeting at Chakraghat and was heard with rapt attention. Swamiji's oration went straight home to the audience who punctuated his speech with repeated cheers. He appealed to reason and exhorted the people to respect institutions and not men.

He said, the age-long evil of India was that the people followed leaders blindly, and no sooner the leader went wrong the people were totally helpless, like sheep without a shepherd. This one man's show had to cease. India could no longer afford to tolerate this political guidance. The foundation of our national ediface must not rest on the strength of one single man howsoever great he be, but must be supported by the united strength of three hundred millions of our people.

DIVERGENCE OF THOUGHT WELCOMED.

Swamiji welcomed the present divergence of thought among big leaders, as it gave the masses an opportunity for independent thinking, which alone can hasten the advent of democratic Swarajya. The vote was sacred, said Swamiji. And to learn its proper use was the first lesson in democracy. The Independent Congress Party worked unconstitutionally when it called itself a wing of the Congress, and at the same time ran candidates counter to it. The leaders of this party were setting a very bad example by rebelling against the Congress.

HOLD CONGRESS BANNER ALOFT.

"SWARAJISTS HAVE FULFILLED PROMISE."

The President of the Chhindwara District Congress Committee wires as follows under date Nov. 2:—

A storm of public indignation that has been gathering against the Independent Congress Party and its leader Mr. Bhaghvendrarao burst in Sausar Tahsil of Chhindwara District. Speakers from both parties had come to address public a meeting attended by more than a thousand people. After Mr. Rao had spoken, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra rose to reply. He referred to Mr. Ross' speech reported in a Marathi weekly of Maharashtra, delivered at Nagpur in which he had declared that he had never any faith in the Non-co-operation movement. Men like Mr. Rao were responsible for the speedy collapse of Non-co-operation after Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. He explained at length the difference between the Congress and the Independent Congress Party.

Replying to the charge that the Swaraj Party had done nothing in the C. P. Council, he said that the Swarajists had fulfilled their promise by wrecking Diarchy in these provinces and that if they could not succeed completely in other matters no one but Mr. Rao could be held responsible. As he was all along intriguing to form a ministry. In the middle of his speech, some speakers challenged Mr. Rao to contradict the Government report if it was false. Mr. Rao got up to reply and said that the report was false and also that he had clearly told His Excellency Sir Montague Butler that he would not form a ministry. But public indignation reached the boiling point and burst out when Mr. Rao and half a dozen others refused to allow Pandit Mishtra to finish his speech.

The audience insisted on Pandit Mishra being allowed to continue. As this was refused the public rose to a man and along with the Pandit left the meeting by way of protest.

The people, however, gathered in a different place and compelled Mr. Mishra to conclude his speech under the same presidentship. In the end the Hon. Seth Govinddoss appealed to the electors to vote for Pandit Sulekar and hold the banner of the Congress aloft in Chhindwara District.

The party then left for Katni to receive Pandit Motilal Nehru who begins his C.P tour on 3rd November.

DR. DESHMUKH AT KARACHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh of Bombay accompanied by Dr. Sathaeye arrived in Karachi last evening, and addresesd a public meeting which was held in the Town Hall when a very large number of people had gathered.

Dr. Deshmukh made a very impressive speech and explained the aims, principals and objects of the three political parties who are contesting in the election. The Moderate Party he said, had no programme betrayed the people by their action in the first session, by becoming a party to sending Mahatma Gandhi and 40,000 patriots to jail. The Responsivist programme, the lecturer stated, was a peculiar and novel one. They state they would work the reforms what they were worth, accept the offices and yet obstruct Government. Nothing could be termed more foolish than that. The Government was not so foolish to give a ministerial post to a person whose declared policy is to obstruct when accepted. With regard to the Congress-Swarajist policy, the lecturer stated that it had an honest programme. It would refuse supplies before grievances are redressed and support any resolution in the interest of the nation. He then refuted by facts and figures how the Swarajists have been attacked by the interested party by stating that their programme was for mere destruction. He said the walk-out policy is being laughed at but they forget when this procedure was adopted. It was done only after the demands for Round Table Conference was refused. Even several papers outside India appreciated the action of the Swarajists. It is a most constitutional action said the lecturer. He then appealed to the audience to maintain the prestige of the only Political Body in India.

BEHAR NOMINATIONS.

PATNA, Nov. 2.

The following are further nominations for the Assembly and the Provincial Council:—

Bihar and Orissa Landholders Constituency for the Assembly:—Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh. He is the only candidate.

Legislative Council:—European constituency: Mr. W. O. MacGregor, the only candidate.

Scrutiny of nominations for Mahomedan constituency, Patna Division Surban west, Patna rural east, Patna rural and land holders costituency, Patna division, was held to-day. All the nomination papers in respect of these constituencies were found to be valid.—A. P.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN CONGRESS FACTIONS.

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held last night the question of bringing about a settlement between the two factions of the Congress was discussed and after lengthy deliberations it was decided (1) that the meeting be adjourned till the 5th December, (2) that the formation of the new Congress Committeess, enrolment of further members and carrying on of propaganda against each other should cease at once, and no election to such new committees should take place, (3) that in the case of rival committees or rival Congress elections at Ambala, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Dharamsala, the matter be referred at once to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee for settlement by the Congress Election Board, with a request that it would be preferable if Dr. Ansari and Babu Rajendra Prasad decided this matter with power to appoint an arbitrator, if necessary, (4) that in case these disputes were not decided by the next meeting of the representatives of both sides from these disputed places they would not attend the meeting on December 5th and (5) that in places where there were rival Congress Committees working of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee shall have its work done by the Congress Committees existing before the new elections took place. The above decision was agreed to by both the factions.—A. P.

POLLING DAYS.

The polling days for the different constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly have been fixed as follows:

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1. Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan (excluding Bombay City Muhammadan), on Tuesday, (9th instant).
2. Bombay City Muhammadan on Saturday, (13th instant).
3. European and University on Wednesday (10th instant).
4. Landholders on Monday, (15th instant).
5. Commerce and Industry on Friday, (12th instant).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1. Muhammadan and Non-Muhammadan constituencies on Thursday, (18th instant).
2. Landholders' constituency on Monday, (15th instant).
3. European constituency on Friday, (19th instant).
4. Indian Commerce constituency on Saturday (20th instant).

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Mahomed Alam writes:—

Sir,—With a view to suit their own ends, some interested parties are trying to poison the minds of Muslim voters, against Mr. M. A. Jinnah's candidature. They seem to have no sincerity in their aims or nothing should keep them back from appearing in the public. To take refuge behind insignificant bodies like Anjuman-e-Ziaul Islam, which neither represents any of the three Mahomedan communities of Bombay nor does it stand for the Mohamedan immigrants from Northern India, and to suppose to speak for Muslims, is mischievous and misleading. The Mohamedan voters are quite conscious of what they are doing and need not be dictated to by any irresponsible association. Should the Anjuman name a more suitable candidate for the Legislature, the public would be glad to know such a representative."

POONA COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me to correct the wrong statements made in your issue of October 27th, by the Secretary of the Poona City Congress Committee, about the application received by the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, from Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas who is declared as standing as a Congress candidate for Poona City. As the Secretary writes, it is true that the office of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has received a packet about the Council candidature signed by Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas. The packet contained nothing but the mere Congress pledge signed by Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas. It contained no application in due form, as demanded by the Executive of the M. P. C. C. The receipt given by the clerk of the M. P. C. C. is obviously meant as an acknowledgement of the packet only. It cannot be extended to signify the receipt of his application also, which he did not care to send.

The second inaccuracy is that, whether a good deal of valuable time would be lost before a reply was received from the M. P. C. C. or not, the Working Committee has absolutely no authority to interfere in the matter of setting up candidates, unless a candidate is recommended by the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. The Working Committee may have confirmed his name, but nevertheless, it cannot be constitutional in any sense of the term. Thus it will be clear to the readers that Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas had not duly applied to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. His name was not recommended by the Executive of the M. P. C. C., as required by the Congress resolution and the Working Committee had, therefore, no shred of authority to confirm him as a Congress candidate.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. DIVEKAR,
Secretary,
Maharashtrra Provincial Congress Committee.

Poona Oct. 30.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—My last letter which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 25th October last clearly explained my position and my reasons for observing silence and neutrality about the present Council Election campaign. I clearly stated therein also in my previous letter that in view of the present state of the country divided by parties and communal sectional sentiments, I looked at the Council Elections more from a point of practical politics than of party politics! Still two letters from friends of both the camps, have appeard in papers criticising my views. Had both the writers cared to read my letters carefully and given a calm consideration, to them, they would have found all the required answered in htose very letters.

However let me tell them once again in clearer terms that I am "more a Congressman than a Responsivist" for reasons already given, but I am not such a "staunch" Congressman as to take pleasure in a responsivist's defeat and to agree to support such unhealthy fratricidal fight as is very likely, in many places and especially in Bombay city, to result in the defeat of both and success of a third non-party or pro-Government man. Unlike some of my Congress friends, I do not take the Responsivists, in spite of their love for khaddar and non-co-operation movement, to be "mashrum or moderate Party." I hold that party much above the Moderates, and prefer the election of a Responsivist to any other non-

If, according to Mr. Satyamurti (vide party man, even at a sacrifice.

Mr. Iyer's letter in "Chronicle" of 27th) it is true that the congress by its manifesto has now decided not to follow the "consistent obsturuction" and "walk-out" policy, but to follow the policy of working the Councils to the fullest advantage, (exactly as I wished in my letter), what is then the earthly difference between the Congress and Responsivist Party excepting that of name and perhaps the trend and mentality? Absolutely no difference, as far as the Council work is concerned! Why then fight unnecessarily and give chance to the third? If both Parties are really serious about the country's good, and if the success of the Council work depends admittedly upon the majority of strong men, is it not imperative for both the parties, to care more for the return of majority whether from Congress or Responsivists, than for striving for their own man, at the risk of losing both? Those who have got the country's good uppermost in their hearts, will agree with me in this my opinion. It is from this pont of vew that I have been urging for a compromise and joint work. I wish that looking to the limited voting strength on nationalist side, and looking to the new developments, the Responsivist candidates whether they are weak, will still reconsider and retire, in favour of Congress party in order to secure the return of Congress candidates in preference to others. I also wish that, if, on the other hand the Responsivist candidates do not withdraw, the Congress candidates, like elder brothers of a young naughty boy, should withdraw in favour of the Responsivists, to secure their seats, themselves taking up the so much talked constructive and village work. Those who will show this broader heart and broader mind, will be considered more patriotic in the eyes of the public, and will get the credit of making the Council work effective and successful for the good of the country.

But so long as both parties are adamant and keep themselves apart from each other with a spirit of vengeance and retaliation, and so long as the consequence of this is plain, I am sorry I feel it wiser to remain neutral, and to avoid dabbling with the few voters here and there and be a cause of unpleasantess to the failing candidate, from any of the two parties, if he fails for a few votes!

I believe I have made myself perfectly clear now. I am sorry one of the critics and my friend Mr. Krishna Iyer, though he agrees with me in loto as regard the council policy, should have chosen to write against me in such a strain, and go s ofar as to give me what amounted to a threat! His underlying implication that my last letter was an excuse for working for my friend Dr. Savarkar, was absolutely groundless and does no credit to him. His offending insinuation however, does prompt me now to do it, but I have kept my principles above everything. I am positive that had Dr. Savarker been Mr. K. Iyer's friend for over 18 years and had he been inspirer of his first spark of patriotism, Mr. Krishna Iyer would have done much more than giving his active help to Dr. Savarkar, in spite of all his convictions otherwise! I leave it to readers to judge whether my silence is worth appreciation or depreciation.

To deal with my "Responsivist" friend, I have simply to request him to take the said Akola manifesto in hand and reconcile it with the various writings, utterances actions and attitudes of the various leaders of the Party. I, however, give credit to him for writing his letter much more soberly than my Congress friend!

The return of strong men to the Councils depends more on the voters than on the candidates. If the voters understand the situation, and exercise their votes intelligently and with a patriotic heart, all the candidates' attempts and manovers against one another will be defeated, against on another will be defeated. Unfortunately the voters class is not so educated, and many of the candidates for their selfish motives, instead of educating them about the relation between the elections and Government, miseducate them and make a business of the elections! The time has come when the campaigns must be conducted impartially and purely with the educative view by the people or voters' unions, instead of by the candidates themselves. Leaving aside the future, if the candidates do not now look to the country's good and adjust themselves as the situation demands, them it is up to the voters to select the candidates from the broader point of view and exercise their votes fearlessly for them, disregarding all the Party sntiments, influence, pressure and pursuasions!

If I am asked to presume that the whole voter-class in Bombay is Nationalist, and if I am asked to make a selection of the best candidates from the two parties after taking into consideration the past services, capacity and influence of each candidate, I shall present the following list to the voters:—

Assembly.

1. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, (C)
2. Mr. M. R. Jayakar. (R)

Council South

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman, (C)
2. Mr. B. T. Desai, (C)
3. Dr. M. B. Velkar, (R)

Council North.

1. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, (R)
2. Mr. F. G. Ginwalla, (C)

Council University.

1. Mr. Joseph Baptista, (R)

As to the Reserved seat for the North, Mr. Surve is the best among the lot.

The above are, in my humblest opinion, the best and desrving candidates among the lot, and I appeal to the Bombay voters. Swarajists, Responsivists, No-changers, and allother creeds without exception, to rise above themselves and give or distribute their votes to any of the above and to none else. My special appeal goes to the voters of the South, an specially Girgaon, entirely depends upon them, and they must look more to the political significance and political aspect of his success at the Polls, than whether a candidates a Swarajist or Responsivist, and return him at any cost. I have every confidence that the Girgaon voters will not fall short of the requisite patriotism, and taking Mr. Nariman, the exposer of the Back Bay Muddle, to be a necessity in the Council more than anybody else, return him at the top of the Poll and show to the Government that he is really a "People's Man." Yours etc.

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APPEAL TO VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to the notice of the public a few facts which in the heat of communal prejudice and the craving of different party labels are prone to be overlooked and forgotten by the voters:—

Standing as a candidate under the Swarajist banner does not "ipso facto" give the monopoly of patriotism or fitness necessary for work in the Councils. Those that are standing under other tickets are as much fit and patriotic and, therefore, should not be ignored, because they have chosen to stand by their principles and have shown the courage of not accepting the Swarajist programme "in toto."

The Congress is, as it should be, meant for all those who work for the country and in a vast country like ours it would be madness to imagine that all members of the Congress would be agreed on all points. The ways and means may be different but the goal is the same in all cases.

Do the Swarajists mean to suggest that they are better Congressmen than those that are not in the Swaraj Party? If so, how about Mahatmaji, Shankarlal Banker and a host of other No-changers who have been Congressmen long before some of our present-day Swarajists thought in the terms of the Congress? Even amongst those that are standing for the Assembly or the Councils, can any one show amongst the Swarajists greater Congressmen and with better records than Malaviyaji, Lalajee or Jinnah?

Let me now speak of two such persons who are seeking the suffrage of the Bombay elector. I mean Mr. M. R. Jayakar for the Assembly and Mr. Jehangir Patel for the City South Division of the Council. If sacrifice and solid work are to be the criterion, as they ought to be, of the fitness of a candidate, the voter will find both these requirements in both Messrs. Jayakar and Patel. At the time when Non-co-operation was launched and the Congress called upon the lawyers to suspend practice, both Messrs. Jayakar and Patel immediately suspended practice. And, pray, what were the present Swarajist candidates doing then? All the four candidates, the three from the South and the one from the North who are lawyers, were then quietly making their piles, accepting fat fees and giving loud lip-sympathy to the Congress programme.

Mr. Jayakar thumped the whole country and agitated for its uplift, and Mr. Patel carried on picketting of liquor shops, training of volunteers, arranging and managing meetings and huge bon-fires of foreign cloth at Elphinstone Mills Compound. For three years he was successively the working Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and only those who know what ceaseless and strenuous work is required of the Secretary will be able to appreciate the sacrifice, the work and the worth of that man. And, Sir, may I ask the voter to ask one question to himself before he casts his vote for any man? Who are better Congressmen and best fitted to enter the Councils to fight the country's battles there? Messrs. Jayakar and Patel who gave up their practice in obedience to the Congress mandate and flung themselves heart and soul into the movement even at the risk of being the guests of the King, or our present-day Swarajist candidates who refused to obey the mandate of the Congress, did not suspend practice, and piled up their fortunes at the same time saving their precious skins? And what guarantee is there, that these so called non-compromising Swarajists are not anxiously waiting for the Assam Congress to permit the acceptance of offices?

I hope, therefore, that the discerning voter will see more to the sacrifice, work and worth of the man, than to the convenient party label, and will make it possible for Mr. Jehangir Patel in the Bombay Council. "Bande Mataram."—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

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POONA LETTER.

BRISK ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

The Presidency Agricultural Show was closed yesterday evening almost unceremoniously. There was no official ceremony. Some manufacturers, such as the Kirloskar Company, invited a few gentlemen from the city to signify the closing by holding a 'Pansupari' and an 'At home.' But for this it was all a silent close. The dismantling of the Show has already begun and it will take nearly a week to complete the process.

The Industrial Exhibition compared with the Agricultural Exhibition a much smaller thing. But for the last two months it attracted more than 33,000 visitors. The closing ceremony of this was performed by Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture, yesterday evening. The opening of this was solemnly performed by Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta and the obsequies too were eqally solemnly performed by another high official. Some of the figures from the Secretary's report read out are already published. They are exceedingly encouraging. Dr. Mann expressed the hope that the Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition would meet with greater success every year and that every product manufactured in India would find place in it. He said he would welcome the day when India would produce all the products necessary to her citizens within the country itself. In his opinion Indian agriculture would not be improved unless it was linked with other industries, particularly secondary occupations of more or less local character. He suggested hand-weaving and poultry farming as two supplementary industries having a bright future in India. China has had the monopoly of the latter, but now that China was in confusion, India would capture the market soon. As a result of mature deliberation, he said he had come to the conclusion that Indian industrial development would not profitably be on a large scale as in England and Germany; but industry would be distributed among cottages as in Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and such other countries.

SENSATION OF POLLING DAY.

The week that has set in is not, however without its sensations. From Wednesday next the Diwali Festival commences. Poona people are busy preparing the way for the advent of the Diwali season.

Immediately after the Diwali fall the polling days for the general constituencies (9th instant.) and the University constituency (10th instant.) The candidates are always on their legs, the volunteers are moving from house to house, posters are being pasted on the walls hand-bills and slips describing the way of recording the vote, with the candidates' symbols are being distributed broadcast, meetings are being held in different wards. The struggle for the Poona City Seat has assumed a more than common interest. Dr. Lohokare seems to be leading, but the other two Mr. Lallubhai and Mr. Wayal, are not sitting silent. Dr. Lohokare has arranged many meetings in the coming week to be addressed chiefly by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Polling stations are fixed in the various Peths, and we hope to see a very sensational bustle on Tuesday next, for the University, the polling station is the Collector's office.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The voting for the Legislative Assembly is booked to take place on the 18th. The polling station is the City Magistrate's Office for Poona City. Among the seven candidates for the two seats Mr. N. C. Kelkar is likely to be at the head of the poll. The rest of the candidates, it seems, will be fighting hard for the remaining seat.

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C. P. NOTES.

GRANT TO NAG PUR UNIVERSITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 30.

The University Library building, for which the last Legislative Council, on the proposal of the Government, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 65,000 is making satisfactory progress and it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of this year.

It is understood from the Registrar, Nagpur University, that H. E. the Governor in Council has, in response to an application from the University authorities, communicated the orders of the Government of the C. P. to a special grant of Rs. 50,000 being given to the Nagpur University, for the purchase of books for its Library. The payment of the grant is, however, subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

It is hoped that the Legislative Council will give its sanction to this grant, which will enable the University to add to the usefulness of the Library, it is engaged in establishing, as a help to our students and professors in the two provinces in the prosecution of studies for the attainment of higher knowledge.

C. P. High School Education Board.—The announcement by the C. P. High School Education Board, to the effect that all question papers for the High School Examination will be printed in English only and not in the vernaculars, through the medium of which the students are being coached, has caused a great commotion in the student world. It is hardly four months for the commencement of the examination, in which time, besides revising their lessons they are expected to learn the technical words to enable them to understand the spirit of the questions. The decision of the authorities has come to the students as a surprise, as no mention of this impotant change was mentioned in the prospepctus. A storm of protest has been raised in the local press and if the authorities remain obdurate, the students are likely to suffer to a considerable extent.

Research Studentship.—The Indian Central Cotton Committee Bombay, intends to award 6 or 8 research studentships for the encouragement of cotton research, to distinguished graduates of Indian Universities. The research studentships are of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem and will be tenable for two years. Applications should be submitted to the Director of Agriculture of the applicant's Province or State not later than 1st December 1926.

C. P. Floods:—In a recent communique regarding the Nerbudda floods in the C. P. the local Government says that it has deputed special officers in the affected area to distribute grain, clothing, taccavi loans and material for building houses. It is reported that in the floods about 70 lives were lost, more than 2000 heads of cattle were drowned, about 7000 houses were badly damaged while hundreds of acres of standing corps were destroyed.

The people of the C. P. and Berar have raised funds to give a helping hand to their brethren in the affected area. Rao Bahadur D. Laxmi Narayan contributed Rs. 5,000 while Seth Jamnadas contributed a like sum, besides distributing free food and clothing.

GIFTS TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

NAGPUR, Nov. 2.

The Ruling Chief of the Feudatory State of Korea has offered the following handsome gifts to the Nagpur university:—Rs. 5,000 to the liberary. An endowment of Rs. 2,000 for the gold medals. An endowment of Rs. 1,000 for two silver medals and a silver cup to be competed for at the annual sports tournament. The gift to the library has already been paid. Money to buy Government securities to constitute the endowments will be paid as soon as the Executive Council accepts the gifts at its next meeting on the 26th instant.—A. P.

SIR. L. WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

A Zoo Ball which will take place on Saturday the 11th of December at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) will be given in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund for Bombay and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay. The costumes will be imitative of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Flowers only or evening dress. No other fancy costume will be allowed. Very good prizes will be given for the best gentlemen and lady in all the four divisions. It is to be hoped that the whole of Bombay will help both these deserving objects and will come to the Ball in vast numbers. It is also to be hoped that everybody will come in fancy costume which will help towards the gaiety of the Ball.

The following have been the contributions towards the expenses of the Ball so far:—

Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasji Bhiwandiwala has promised to give Rs. 1,500 towards the half cost of suppers. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, has promised to give the Brass Band. Mrs. J. K. Mehta has promised to give the Bohemian Band. Miss. Mama has promised to give the novelties. Further contributions will be published as they come in.

The cost of tickets will be couple, Rs. 10 Single ladies Rs. 5. Single gentleman Rs. 7. Supper Tables for Sir Rs. 24 per table or Rs. 4 per head. Booking opens on November 1st at Rose & Co. Those who already have tickets should book their supper tickets at Rose & Co.

The Police have simultaneously searched twenty-two country liquor shops at Nagpur and took possession of their account books with a view to find out some alleged criminal offences and to facilitate investigation. —A. P.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

PLEA FOR RESEARCH AND PROPAGANDA.

The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture examined. Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai, Deputy Director of Agriculture, on Wednesday. Witness said agriculture can be made attractive to middle class youths, by offering them lucrative posts both in the agriculture and revenue departments, and especially so in the latter where at least 25 per cent. of the posts should be filled with agricultural graduates. Government as supreme land owner of the soil should finance all such operations tending to improve the soul. It should also arrange for long term credit to cultivators. The rate of interest charged on tagavi should not be more than that which Government had to pay for borrowing money plus the establishment cost.

Referring to demonstration and propaganda work witness suggested the issuing of literature in the form of leaflets and bulletins, lectures with magic lantern and a moving cinematograph, etc.

Regarding irrigation, he said, in Kaira and Ahmedabad districts the existing canals be improved so as to provide more storage tanks so that the water be sufficient for rice and after crops. The tanks will help irrigation and also help in increasing the underground supply of drinking water, so that the old ones be improved and new ones dug in several places. Witness attributed several causes which did not induce capitalists to take to agriculture, viz:—Uncertainty of rains and harvest, dearth of agriculture labour, and indefinite policy of the Government in regard to the land tenure.

OLD PANCHAYETS.

The chairman pointed out to the witness that the funds available with the Government belonged to the tax-payer and, therefore, the Government could not be called a supreme land owner. Witness explained that he meant in a general sense. The witness was asked to explain the old system of Panchayet which he did by stating that in olden times a headman assisted by five old men were appointed by Government to manage their own affairs.

Chairman: So you still think that wisdom lies in old age?

Witness:—Nowadays, it is not so.

Sir James McKenna asked witness to give his idea in regard to the training of Indian students especially as the question of the Indianisation of Service was under the consideration of the Government.

Witness:—I am on the verge of retirement and I have purposely avoided that subject.

When pressed to give his opinion witness said he believed in practical training both in Indian and English literature.

Replying to Prof. Ganguli witness suggested research and propaganda for the development of agricultural work. He also suggested to do away with the considerable amount of formalities the farmers had now to undergo in applying for tagavi loans and to hand over that department in charge of a responsible man. The agriculture was looked upon by middle class people as a derogatory profession.

Dr. L. K. Hyder:—There is a proverb in Hindustani which runs as follows:—The most excellent profession is that of an agriculturist than business, etc. Have you got it in Gujerati?

Witness:—Yes, we have it but now-a-days people consider that the best thing is Government service and the worst agriculture. (Laughter). In many parts of Gujerat, the patidars who are the hereditary landowners and cultivators have given up their farms, in many cases, leased to Dharalas, and gone for other work.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

To Mr. B. S. Kamat witness said unless Government gave some sort of undertaking to give 25 per cent. of the posts to agricultural graduates, the agricultural colleges would not attract the middle class youths.

Replying to Sir Henry Lawrence witness said he meant the establishment of a new type of panchayet to settle litigation among villagers. It might be that in a small village there would be three or four panchayets according to the classes and castes of the people.

Dr. L. K. Hyder asked witness that in olden times there were no public service and legislative councils. If a man had any grievance he would go to the Mamlatdar, the Collector, and even to the Hon. Revenue Member and bombarded him with questions in the Legislative Council through a council member In spite of all this, did he (witness) adhere to his opinion as to the success of the panchayet system?

Witness:—Yes, I do.

GUJERAT GOOD PLACE FOR CATTLE BREEDING.

Questioned by Sir C. V. Mehta witness said Gujerat was an excellent place for cattle breeding. He also thought that weaving should be introduced among the cultivators. Many families to his knowledge had become extinct by leaving cultivation and weaving which were their original professions.

COMMISSION ADJOURNS.

The Commission at this stage adjourned taking evidence of Bombay witnesses. They will go to Bangalore on the 6th instant and return to Bombay in March next.

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EXCHANGE AND INDIAN MILLS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to paragraph in your issue of the 30th ult. headed 'Sir Victor Sassoon's misapprehension'.

Let me therefore explain the position as far as the Mills are concerned a little more in detail.

In competing with imported piece-goods the question of Exchange does not affect the Bombay Mills as regards the amount of the cost of their products spent on:—

(1) Imported stores, as these are paid for in sterling so that a higher rupee exchange is counterbalanced by the cost being lower in rupees. This is admitted by your correspondent.

(2) Cotton, as the price of cotton is regulated by the world price which is in dollars or sterling. If exchange is 12½ per cent higher the buyer abroad pays *the same price* in sterling or dollars as he would have before but the agriculturist gets a smaller number of rupees. The Bombay Mills buy their cotton at the world price and so get it 12 1/2 per cent cheaper *in rupees*. He gets the same advantage as his competitor abroad in this respect just as he does in stores.

It is as I have pointed out in items such as rent taxes, wages and salaries which do not vary pari passu with exchange that the Indian Industrialist is at a disadvantage, and this disadvantage varies in the finished article according as these items form a larger or smaller proportion of the total cost.

Lastly may I emphasize that the buyer abroad pays the same amount *in his own currency* for our exports so it is not he who benefits by our high exchange.—Yours etc.

VICTOR SASSOON.

Poona, Nov. 1.

KENYA IN THE COMMONS.

QUESTIONS ABOUT GOVERNMENT POLICY

WESTMINSTER, Oct. 14.

During the recent emergency sitting of the House of Commons Colonel Wedgwood (Labour) again raised the question of the Government's policy in regard to segregation of Asiatics in the Kenya townships.

It will be remembered that, when last June the Government was questioned as to the propriety of its action in sanctioning an auction of residential plots in Mombasa at which only Europeans would be allowed to bid, the Colonial Secretary stated, that in certain cases land in the Kenya townships was legally subject to restrictive covenants entered into under the system (segregation) which obtained in Kenya prior to 1923, and that where it was not possible to waive such covenants without incurring legal proceedings entailing the possibility of an injunction against the Government, it had been decided that it would be necessary to retain restrictions on sales.

Pressing for further information, Colonel Wedgwood asked the Colonial Secretary on 28th September how much land in the township areas in Kenya was subject to these restrictive covenants, and whether the existence of such covenants was known to His Majesty's Government at the time of the publication of the White Paper in July, 1923, and whether the fact was brought to the notice of the Indian Kenya Deputation.

Answering, Mr. Amery said that he had not received full particulars of the areas affected. In Mombasa they appeared to amount to rather under 200 acres, but added, it should not be assumed that anything approaching that area was still at the disposal of the Government. In Nairobi the area was much smaller. The matter was first raised, he said, in a telegram from Uganda at the end of March 1924, many months after the White Paper had been issued, and it was then brought to the notice of the late Secretary of State, but protracted correspondence with the Governments of Uganda and Kenya was necessary before the legal position could be fully ascertained and it would have been premature for him (the late Secretary of State for the Colonies) to have mentioned the matter, even had the subject been discussed at the meetings, with the Indian Colonies Committee.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CON. COMMITTEE

The Asst. Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Bandra, writes:—

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is entitled to elect four Delegates to the Indian National Congress. All persons who have been enrolled as members of any of the Village Congress Committees in this District on or before the 10th October 1926, will be entitled to vote at the Elections. Every voter will have four votes, which may be exercised in favour of one or more than one of the candidates.

All persons enrolled as members of any of the Village Committees upto the 10th October 1926, will be entitled to offer themselves as candidates. Intending candidates should forward their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded, and a certificate from a local Secretary to the effect that he is a member of his Committee, on or before Wednesday the 10th November 1926, to the Hony. Secretaries, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Patkar Blocks, Khar Road, Bandra.

The election of Delegates will be held on the 21st November 1926, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, if more than four candidates send in their nomination papers duly filled in. Voting papers will be supplied by the Polling Officers at the Polling Stations, at the time of the Elections. No proxy is allowed. All voting will be by ballot. The offices of the Village Committees in the District will be the Polling Stations. The two Secretaries of the respective Village Committees, will be the Polling Officers in charge of the Polling Stations, each for period of two hours. Further information regarding the Elections may be had from the Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committees or the Village Committees from their respective offices.

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DEVAKS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, under the presidentship of Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, on Monday last, when the following papers were read:—

(1.) Some Further Notes on the "Devaks of the Bombay Presidency" by Mr. R. E. Enthoven; (2) "Riddles current in the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

A summary of the papers is given below:—

Mr. Enthoven stated in his paper that as the result of his request to furnish certain additional information on the subject of the devaks some fifteen to twenty entries have been made in the existing list of devaks, and some additional light has been thrown on the varying practices connected with this custom of devak worship in various parts of the Bombay Presidency. Ruchkin is reported to be equivalent to Rui and Iswogar is Ikhmogar, i.e., Jasminum pubescens. The following names of devaks have been added to the list:—(1) The cracker, (2) the village dung-heap (ukirda), (3) the royal umbrella (virchhatra) and Vadvagni which is a mythical animal of flame found in the sea.

The author then drew attention to the distinction between devatas and devaks being not really apprehended. The Marathas of Soweli take ivory as their devak whom they worship on the Dasera and other holidays. It is a bar to marriage with persons having the same devak. A punbi takes a conchshell as his devak who is worshipped on marriage occasions. At Devgad, the devak is known as the Kul, but it seems to be a confusion between the Kul, family stock, and the object of worship which that Kul holds in reverence. Some refer devak to the ceremony and not to the object worshipped at the ceremony. The devak is in origin nothing more than an ancestral spirit which has taken up its abode in some object useful to the ancestor's family, and hence it is confounded with the Kul. The author then appealed for further information to clear up the confusion existing on these points.

PROF. MITRA'S LECTURE.

Prof. Mitra dealt with riddles current in the District of Chittagong. He classified the riddles as those pertaining to (1) the sky and heavenly bodies, (2) articles of food and (3) parts of the human body. The author then gave a number of riddles with their translation, solution and explanation.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 30th ultimo the total mortality 611 was 17 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.84. The mortality for the 44th week of 1925 was 527 and death-rate 21.75 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-25 was 739 and death-rate 31.52.

Out of the total deaths, 140 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and no death.

The number of live birrths registered during the week was 473 and compares favourably with that for the 44th week of 1925 when the figure was 458 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-25) viz. 432.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 88.

Total mortality this day last year was 80.

Walk-over is the order of the day. The Parsis of Ahmedabad had a walk-over in the local quadrangular cricket tournament on 30th ultimo as the doughty Europeans could not muster together an "Eleven." All are overjoyed at such walks-over. Only walks-in and walks-out are the use of much division. What a world of difference do these tiny prepositions "in", "out" and "over" make!

The Indian Review

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